THE

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OR,

COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

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[WE have lately been favoured with some accounts of Dutch leaf; and in the last communication, our former Correspondent was referred to the method of beating Gold; and the power of the steam engine was recommended to supersede the necessity of employing manual labour; in the following paper we give an account of the process in part of Gold Beating, and the purposes to which the article procured by that method is employed. Ed.]

GOLD BEATING, AND GILDING WITH GOLD LEAF.

THE method of extending gold used by the gold-beaters, consists in hammering a number of thin rolled plates between skins or animal membranes. By the weight and measure of the best wrought gold-leaf, it is found that one grain is made to cover 56¾ square inches; and from the specific gravity of the metal, together with this admeasurement, it follows, that the leaf itself is 1-282000 parts of an inch thick. This, however, is not the limit of the malleability of gold; for the gold-beaters find it necessary to add three grains of copper in the ounce to harden the gold, which otherwise would pass round the irregularities of the newest skins, and not over them; and in using the old skins, which are not so perfect and smooth, they proceed so far as to add twelve grains.

The art of gilding or of laying a thin superficial coating of metal on wood, metal, and other substances, has been long practised and highly esteemed, both for its utility and the splendid effect which it produces. Gold, from the extreme beauty of its colour, and from the length of time during which

it may be exposed to the action of the air without tarnishing, is perhaps the most valuable of all substances for the purpose of decoration; but on account of its dearness and weight, it can very seldom be employed in substance, and its ornamental use would be limited, indeed, if it were not at the same time the most extensible of all substances; so that a given weight of gold, notwithstanding its high specific gravity, may, by beating, be made to cover a larger surface than an equal quantity of any other body. Among the ancients the Romans, and among the moderns the French, have been remarkable for their large and profuse consumption of gold; not only the temples, theatres, and other public buildings, being adorned with gilding, but even the private houses of the wealthier classes.

The materials for gilding, or rather the different states in which gold is used for the purpose, are the following:—Leaf-gold of different thicknesses, and formed either of the pure metal, or of an alloy of this with silver, amalgam of gold, and gold-powder. The leaf-gold is procured by the gilder from the gold-beater, for which see our foregoing page and page 419; but the other two substances being prepared by the gilder himself, may be with propriety described here. The amalgam of gold is made, by heating in a crucible some pure quicksilver; and when it is nearly boiling, adding to it about a sixth of its weight of fine gold in thin plates, heated red hot; the mixture, after being kept hot for a few minutes, becomes of a perfectly homogeneous consistence, and may then be allowed to cool: when cold, it is to be put in a piece of soft leather, and by gradual pressure, the fluid part of the amalgam, consisting almost wholly of mercury, may be forced through the pores of the leather, while the gold combined with about twice its weight of mercury will remain behind, forming a yellowish silvery mass of about the consistency of soft butter. This, after being bruised in a mortar, or shaken in a strong phial, with repeated portions of salt and water, till the water ceases to be fouled by it, is fit for use, and may be kept for any length of time without injury in a corked phial. It is of essential im-

portance that the materials of this amalgam, and especially the mercury, should be perfectly pure, as the least portion of lead or bismuth would very materially injury the beauty of the gilding, by deteriorating the colour of the gold, and filling it with black specks; on this account no mercury ought to be employed that has not been procured by distillation from the red precipitate (nitrous red oxide of mercury) either alone or mixed with a little charcoal powder.

Gold is prepared in three different ways. The first and simplest is to put into a glass or earthern mortar some gold-leaf, with a little honey or thick gum-water, and grind the mixture for a considerable time, till the gold is reduced to extremely minute fragments; when this is done, a little warm water will wash out the honey or gum, leaving the gold behind in a flaky pulverulent state. A less tedious and more effectual way of comminuting the gold, is to dissolve it in nitro-muriate acid, and then precipitate it with a piece of copper: the precipitate, after being digested in distilled vinegar, and then washed in water and dried, is in the form of a very fine powder, and both works better, and is easier to burnish than the ground leaf-gold. The finest ground gold is however produced by heating very gradually the gold-amalgam in an open earthern vessel, and continuing the fire till the whole of the mercury is evaporated, taking care that the amalgam shall be constantly stirred with a piece of glass, rod, or tobacco-pipe, in order to prevent the particles of gold from adhering as the mercury flies off. When the mercury is completely evaporated, the residual gold being then ground in a Wedgewood-ware mortar, with a little water, and afterwards dried, it is fit for use.

Gilding is performed either with or without heat. By the first of these methods those substances are gilt which are not liable to alteration by exposure to a moderate heat, such as metals, and sometimes glass and porcelain: the second method is practised with those substances, such as wood, paper, lead, silk, lacquered and japanned ware, &c. which would be injured and even destroyed at the temperature requisite for gilding the

former. The last of these methods being the simplest, shall be first described, and we shall begin with the art of gilding on wood.

There are two methods for gilding on wood, namely, oil gilding and burnished gilding. Oil gilding is thus performed:—The wood must first be covered, or primed, with two or three coatings of boiled linseed oil and white lead, in order to fill up the pores and conceal the irregularities of the surface, occasioned by the veins in the wood. When the priming is quite dry, a thin coat of gold-size must be laid on. This is prepared by grinding together some strongly calcined red ochre with the thickest drying oil that can be procured, and the older the better: that it may work freely, it is to be mixed previously to being used with a little oil of turpentine, till it is brought to a proper consistence. If the gold-size is good, it will be sufficiently dry in twelve hours, more or less, to allow the artist to proceed to the last part of the process, which is the application of the gold. For this purpose a leaf of gold is spread on the cushion (formed by a few folds of flannel secured on a piece of wood, about eight inches square, by a tight covering of leather), and is cut into strips of a proper size by a blunt pallet knife; each strip being then taken upon the point of a fine brush, is applied to the part intended to be gilded, and is then gently pressed down by a ball of soft cotton; the gold immediately adheres to the sticky surface of the size, and after a few minutes the dexterous application of a large camels' hair brush sweeps away the loose particles of the gold leaf without disturbing the rest. In a day or two the size will be completely dried, and the operation is finished. The advantages of this method of gilding are, that it is very simple, very durable, and not readily injured by changes of weather, even when exposed to the open air, and when soiled it may be cleaned by a little warm water and a soft brush: its disadvantage is, that it cannot be burnished, and therefore wants the high lustre produced by the next method. Its chief employment is in out-door work.

Burnished gilding, or gilding in distemper, is thus performed.

The surface to be gilt must be carefully covered wit ha strong size, made by boiling down two pieces of white leather, or clippings of parchment, till they are reduced to a stiff jelly; coating of this being dried, eight or ten more must be applied, consisting of the same size, mixed with fine Paris-plaster or washed chalk; when a sufficient number of layers have been put on, varying according to the nature of the work, and the whole is become quite dry, a moderately thick layer must be applied, composed of size and bole, or yellow ochre: while this last is yet moist, the gold leaf is to be put on in the usual manner; it will immediately adhere on being pressed by the cotton ball, and before the size is become perfectly dry, those parts which are intended to be the most brilliant are to be carefully burnished with agate or a dog's tooth. In order to save the labour of burnishing, it is a common, but bad practice, slightly to burnish the brilliant parts, and to deaden the rest by drawing a brush over them dipped in size: the required contrast between the polished and the unpolished gold is indeed thus obtained; but the general effect is much inferior to that produced in the regular way, and the smallest drop of water falling on the size part occasions a stain. This kind of gilding can only be applied on in-door work, as rain, and even a considerable degree of dampness, will occasion the gold to peel off. When dirty, it may be cleaned with a soft brush, and hot spirit of wine, or oil of turpentine. It is chiefly used on picture frames, mouldings, and stucco.

Letters written on vellum or paper are gilded in three ways: in the first, a little size is mixed with the ink, and the letters are written as usual; when they are dry, a slight degree of stickiness is produced by breathing on them, upon which the gold leaf is immediately applied, and by a little pressure may be made to adhere with sufficient firmness. In the second method, some white-lead or chalk is ground up with strong size, and the letters are made with this by means of a brush: when the mixture is almost dry, the gold leaf may be laid on, and afterwards burnished. The last method is, to mix up some gold

powder with size, and make the letters of this by means of a brush. The edges of the leaves of books are gilded, while in the binder's press, by first applying a composition formed of four parts of Armenian bole, and one of sugar candy, ground together to a proper consistence, and laying it on with a brush with the white of egg: this coating, when nearly dry, is smoothed by the burnisher; it is then slightly moistened with clean water, and the gold leaf applied, and afterwards burnished. In order to impress the gilt figures on the leather covers of books, the leather is first dusted over with very fine resin, or mastich, then the iron tool by which the figure is to be made is moderately heated, and pressed down on a piece of leaf gold which slightly adheres to it, being then immediately applied to the surface of the leather with a certain force, the tool at the same time makes an impression, and melts the mastich which lies between the heated iron and the leather; in consequence of this the gold with which the face of the tool is covered is made to adhere to the leather, so that on its removal a gilded impression of the tool remains behind.

Drinking glasses and other untensils of this material, are sometimes, especially in Germany, gilt on their edges: this is done in two ways, either by a simple adhesive varnish or by means of fire. The varnish is prepared by dissolving in drying linseed oil, a quantity of gum * anime, or still better of clear amber, equal in weight to the linseed oil; a very drying adhesive varnish is thus prepared, which being diluted with a proper quantity of oil of turpentine is to be applied as thin as possible to those parts of the glass which are intended to be gilded; when this is dry, which will be about a day, the glass is to be placed by the fire side, or in a stove till it is so warm as almost to burn the fingers when handled; at this temperature the varnish will become glutinous, and a piece of gold leaf applied in the usual way will immediately adhere; when the gilding is thus put on, and before it is grown quite cold it may be burnished, taking care only to interpose a piece of very thin paper between the gold

* The oriental gum anime is copal, the occidental is called courburil.

and the burnisher. If the varnish is very good, this is the best method of gilding glass, as the gold is thus fixed on more evenly than in any other way: it often happens, however, that when the varnish is but indifferent, that by repeated washing the gold soon wears off: on this account the practice of burning it in, is sometimes had recourse to.

For this purpose some gold powder is tempered with borax, and in this state applied to the clean surface of the glass, with a clean camels' hair pencil; when quite dry, the glass is put in a stove heated to about the temperature of an annealing oven, the gum burns off, and the borax by vitrifying cements the gold with great firmness to the glass; after which it may be burnished. The gilding upon porcelain is in like manner fixed by fire and borax; and this kind of ware being neither transparent nor liable to soften, and thus injure its form in a low red heat, is free from the risk and injury, which the finer and more fusible kinds of glass are apt to sustain from such treatment.

"TEWKESBURY MUSTARD."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, April 13th*, 1809.

A CORRESPONDENT of your's, at page 301, enquires about the manufacture of mustard, and mentions several articles which he understands are used in the manufacture; though I cannot give him any account of the process, I shall give him an extract from a book I have before me, the 55th vol. of the Monthly Review, from the 55th page, of which I extract for him the following.—The phrase in Shakespear "of as thick as Tewkesbury mustard," see the second part of his Henry IV. is mentioned by Mr. Ridges in his View of the Agriculture of Gloucestershire, the book they are there reviewing; and they add from it, "An agricultural writer has observed, that what is vulgarly called *charlock*, in the vale of Gloucester, is really the common mustard (*sinapis nigra*) cultivated in the north for

its flour; it is often here collected by the country people for the same purpose, and before the simple mode of living among the ancient farmers fell into disuse, few farm houses were without a cannon ball and a bowl, in which the mustard seed was bruised, and the flour saved for the table with the black husks unseparated from it. The lands in the neighbourhood of Tewkesbury as well as other parts of the vale, were probably much employed in raising mustard seed in ancient times and hence the proverbial expression.

To the ingredients, mentioned by your Correspondent, for adulterating mustard, may be added Chilis and long Pepper. I perfectly agree with him that it is a matter of considerable moment to enquire into the compounds used in this business, particularly as it is confessed by the liberal part of the retailers themselves of the flour of mustard, that they can sell the *manufactured* article, about 20 per cent. lower than the seed itself costs!

Will any of your Correspondents tell me how Durham came to be famous for its mustard?

Your's truly, I.

SOME ACCOUNT OF COAL TAR AND ITS PROPERTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *North Shields, Northumberland, 10th April*, 1809.

I HAVE observed the inquiry of your Correspondent, P. page 343, who wishes to be informed about coal tar; of that article there are two extensive manufactories up the river Tyne, one at St. Peter's quay, nearly midway between Newcastle and this place, conducted by Messrs. Row, Humble, and King; the second is near to a place called Paradise, about four miles above Newcastle; and more might have been erected but for corporation trammels.

About twenty years ago, a patent was granted to Lord Dundonald, for making tar from coals; it had been in speculation for

many years before that, but he was the first who offered it to the public as an article of commerce; and I believe the coal tar works at Paradise were particularly *under the protection* of his Lordship; I think he was one of the earliest proprietors.

This tar has been found to answer many useful purposes, being an admirable coating for wood, or other work exposed to the weather; but on account of its being peculiarly subtle, must be carefully kept away from articles of provision, to which it communicates a most unpleasant bituminous flavour. Your Correspondent is perfectly right in his conjectures about its use for ships; it is particularly valuable to them in long voyages in warm climates, where the remora or sucking fish, by striking the ship, often proves fatal to both men and vessels. It is said that ships payed over with this tar, are rendered proof against the perforations or even adhesions of that animal. The advantage of coal tar is not confined however to the ships in the foreign trade; whoever has observed the timber and planks of the pillars at Rochester bridge, and the wharfs and break waters of the fortifications at Sheerness, &c. &c. will see the destructive effects of the sea worms. Against these, coal tar and pitch have been found by experience to be great preservatives as well as against the decay of the timber. To render the effect of this tar still more certain and durable, instruments were contrived for puncturing or indenting the main timbers of a ship, after such have been properly seasoned, for the more expeditious reception of vegetable or mineral tar, prior to her being covere in with planking.

Their use was described, together with some valuable reflections on preserving the timber of the navy, in a printed paper, a copy of which I fortunately possess; I inclose it for your useful Magazine.* Your's, W.

P. S. I was favoured with some printed copies of my two letters on establishing a Custom House at the mouth of the

* This will appear in an early number.

Tyne, see pages 131 and 230; they were, at your request, immediately distributed to some friends of the scheme here, and to some of its *opposers* also at Newcastle.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Cambridge, 20th April,* 1809.

A CORRESPONDENT, at page 50 and 51 of your present Volume, enquires for the plan or syllabus of any lectures in which the process of manufactures are taught, and the lectures illustrated by working models. He is perfectly right about the lectures of Professor Farish. I send herewith, a copy of a prospectus of that gentleman's, which is rendered still more valuable by many MS. notes, which my friend, from whom I received it for your work, inserted during the lectures, these I would recommend you to print after you have inserted the syllabus of this useful professor. Your's, &c. T.

A Plan of a Course of Lectures on Arts and Manufactures, more particularly such as relate to Chemistry. By WILLIAM FARISH, M. A. *Fellow of Magdalen College, and Professor of Chemistry in the University of Cambridge.*

PART I.

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(To be continued.)

OBSERVATIONS ON SWEDEN.

UNDER the present critical and extremely interesting circumstances of the kingdom of Sweden, authentic information, relating to that country, is acceptable.

The greatest population in Sweden is in southern Gothland, particularly in the fertile province of Schonen; and in no other part are there so many different dialects. The province of West Bothnia may be considered as the grand theatre of nature: in some places, in the months of June and July, the night is as clear as the day; and at midsummer the sun is scarcely below the horizon. The inhabitants, notwithstanding their scanty means of support, are lively, courageous, and very expert in all kinds of handicraft workmanship. The external appearance of nature, in many parts of Sweden, is not the only object, which, as differing from England, claims our attention. The animal kingdom exhibits many local peculiarities. The flesh of the rein deer is delicate. Wolves are very common, and in winter may be met with in troops.* Hares, during that season, become white, and are so plentiful in Jaemtland, that the peasants catch them by hundreds. Of all objects, however, man will always remain the most interesting and attractive. The national character of a people is best elucidated by their history. The Swedes are proud of never having been conquered. As the feudal system was not established among them, they have maintained a firm and determined character; the leading features of which are valour, resolution, assiduity, and reflection. They possess more forethought and economy than the Norwegians; but, in the southern provinces they are gifted with a greater degree of subtlety and acuteness, than might be expected in a country so distant from the more learned and polite parts of Europe. Notwithstanding the limited share of instruction which the yeomanry receive, yet they are masters

* During a former war between the Russians and Swedes, the wolves in the province of Finland were so terrified by the noise of the cannon, and the frequency of the engagements, that they deserted their old quarters in troops of hundreds; and proved a severe scourge to the other provinces, into which they threw themselves. It is very probable, that the same effect may have taken place during the last winter; and that we may expect to hear of great ravages committed by these ferocious animals. Another affliction added to the horrors of war.

of a practical education arising from their being capable of deputation to the national diet; from their consciousness of liberty as men, and as members of the legislature, and from their thorough knowledge of their rights, and vigilance in maintaining them. Itinerant schoolmasters diffuse instruction over the country, and pass a few weeks in every village. As their stay is but short in a place, they have not time to instruct the peasants in much more than reading; nevertheless many of them can write. We must observe, however, that although Sweden is said to contain 80,205 villages, yet they are not what in general we understand by the term. The farm-houses are quite insulated; and frequently at a great distance from each other. Hence every father of a family must teach his own children; and, in winter, the churches being but thinly scattered, he must officiate as the priest of his patriarchal religion. This separation of families is to be considered as favourable to public morals. A peasant who seduces a young woman *must* marry her, or quit the province.

Tobacco and snuff are very little used, and in some villages coffee is unknown. Unhappily, on the contrary, spirits are become the general beverage; and to them may be attributed the present debility of constitution, with the increased immorality in Sweden. Gustavus III. in 1778 proposed to the Diet the introduction of this branch of revenue, which he had learned in Russia. The boy of ten years of age, now drinks his glass of spirits; and Sweden is reduced to the necessity of importing corn for food, which, before she exported to foreigners.

The Dalecarlians are a robust and honest people; their wants are few, and their manner of living is very simple. In winter they are employed in building; and in summer they work in the mines. They wear a particular dress, and call every person *thou*; which used frequently to amuse the late king. Women in the respectable circles of life are seldom seen in the streets, and public walks; they are too much engaged at home; and even the most wealthy are not ashamed of being occupied in cookery, and other domestic duties.

Upsal is the most enlightened of the universities, owing to its vicinity to the capital. The appointment of professors is a sight worthy the traveller's attention. The candidates, with red ribbons at their knees and in their shoes, march to the cathedral through a line of soldiers; after the ceremony, they return to a public dinner, crowned with laurel. The students are not guilty of those excesses which disgrace some universities: they do not even play at billiards. The study of theology there seems to be fast declining. Lund is of less note than Upsal, though on a par with the German universities; a remarkable stagnation of intellect has appeared since the year 1740, and the deplorable passion of nepotism reigns particularly among the clergy. Still less vigour in pursuit of science may we expect to find in the distant university of Abo; yet the Finns, when they please, are wont to shew great firmness and penetration.

CHINA BLUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *May 1st*, 1809.

I SHOULD be much obliged to any of your Correspondents if they would have the goodness to give, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, any information that would elucidate the following subject.

In calico printing, the printers make use of a blue, (in Lancashire called "China Blue,") generally composed of indigo, sulphat of iron, sulphurat of arsenic, and a solution of acetate of iron, all of which are well ground together in a mill for that purpose and then printed upon the *goods*; and in order to raise and fix the blue, they are immersed in a caustic solution of lime, and a strong solution of copperas, alternately. As the indigo must be deoxidated by the sulphat of iron and sulphuret of arsenic, and consequently rendered soluble in alkalies, lime,

&c. I should be glad to know why the action of the lime water does not dissolve the indigo and erase the blue from the surface of the calicoes? What the compositions and decompositions are, that are formed by the repeated immersions in the lime water and in the solution of the sulphat of iron? And lastly, which way do the two last solutions act, to cause the raising and fixing of the blue?

If you consider this letter worthy of a place in your Magazine, your inserting it in your next Number will much oblige,

A NOVICE.

MANUFACTURE OF VERDIGREASE? AND A SUBSTITUTE FOR IT RECOMMENDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Oldham, near Manchester, 10th April*, 1809.

ENCOURAGED by the attention, I find, you have hitherto displayed, in introducing the manufactories of foreign countries, to the observation of your readers, and your attempts to establish them on English ground; I take the liberty of requesting your insertion of the following. I yield also to the general wish displayed in your pages, of giving information along with queries. I hope what I at present give you, will entitle me to some notice in your pages, in obtaining the information I request.

For these some years past, verdigrease, which is principally made at Montpellier, in the south of France, has been materially affected in price, from the ravages and revolutions of this dreadful war. A substitute for that valuable article, was discovered by two respectable master hatters, at Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, of the name of Heslop and Son; and I cannot but be considerably surprised at finding, that the articles employed (and I believe the very proportions) are the same as those which I see are used in the composition of one of the finest dry colours, French Green, see a former Number of the Tradesman, page 299. Mr. Heslop

recommends blue stone vitriol, and pot-ashes, one part I think of the first, and two of the other, to be mixed in a pail, or other wooden vessel, with a part of the dye liquor taken out of the hatter's kettle: after the ebullition has ceased, it is put into the kettle in the same manner as the verdigrease would have been used. This in a great degree gives the smooth and soapy feel, and the same lustre in finishing in the progress of the manufacture, which the hats have that are dyed with the French article, and the cost is not above one-seventh of the price of verdigrease.

I am ever anxious to obtain improvements in the art of the hat manufacture; will any of your chemical readers favour me with the affinities of the above ingredients?

This, however, is not altogether the view of my present address to you; the above is, I believe, considered a tolerable substitute for verdigrease in many cases; but could not verdigrease itself be made in this country? To resolve this question we ought to have an account of its manufacture; the particulars of its process therefore would greatly oblige me, and I have no doubt but would also confer a favour on many of my *fellow labourers*. Trusting that this will be found worthy a place in your publication,

I remain, &c. N.

HINTS TO YOUNG TRADESMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, 17th March, 1809.*

As your Magazine is open to every thing that tends to increase Commerce, or to make its advantages more easily acquirable, I beg leave to offer you the following, and shall be glad to see it farther treated of by some of your valuable Correspondents; I say valuable, without any reference to the stile they may use, for this you have in your Preface, sufficiently apologized for; but because in a magazine composed on the

broad basis of *public utility*, every communication which advances, that has its proportionate share of that character—but enough of introduction, lest I fritter away from my own, what is the distinguishing feature of every other article in your "Correspondence."

Many young tradesmen when they first begin business for themselves, have not only several fresh connections offer where they might sell many articles of new contemplation to themselves did they know where to purchase at a cheap rate; but even their regular objects might be improved had they opportunities to get themselves out of their old mill-horse-track; to accomplish this change requires either increase of capital, much leisure or extensive and repeated enquires, some with various degrees of accomplishment, and others never satisfied at all. It has been long said, that hope deferred, maketh the heart sick; it is to avoid that sickness of heart that I at present trouble you with my correspondence. The best cure that I can suggest is, that those who are in want of such information might look to your magazine for it; their queries, if sent post paid, can be no expence to the publication; and whilst those which might be of general advantage, could be noticed by your general Correspondents; enquiries of a less public nature might be satisfied on your blue cover, or any other way your correspondents chuse to point out, particularly observing that for any thing where the last methods are to be pursued, the full direction ought to be given, and also a reference of respectability in London: these precautions will give you, sir, a sufficient safe-guard against childish enquiries or trifling enquirers. Perhaps some of your friends will improve upon this hint, which will oblige,

Sir, your's, &c. H.

FRENCH MODE OF FINING, OR CLARIFYING WINE.

THE complaint among the wine trade with respect to the difficulty of clearing wine is so general, that we conceive the following extract from a valuable work lately published at Paris,

will prove not unacceptable to many of our readers. "Of all materials used in clarifying wines and other liquids," says M. Parmentier, "I think that the whites of eggs are best calculated to bring them to that degree of perfection, and confer upon them that limpidness which they can neither acquire by rest nor by filtration." When, however, the whites of eggs are made use of for the purpose of clarifying wines, &c. it is necessary to be particularly careful in using the freshest eggs only; and in breaking and examining them, great caution and circumspection are to be observed, since it has often happened that *a single egg, however slightly tainted, has given a disagreeable flavour to a whole pipe of wine*, an evil which, when once incurred, is irremediable. It is best, adds the author already named, to employ such eggs only as are laid by hens which do not associate with cocks, because the intercourse of the male renders the eggs more liable to putrescence, and gives them a very bad taste.

Next to the white of eggs M. Parmentier places isinglass; because, as he justly observes, it does not alter the true colour of the wine, or communicate a disagreeable flavour to it.

Experience has proved that white wines in particular, which have been clarified through the medium of isinglass, are more transparent, and preserve their limpidness much longer, than those to which the whites of eggs have been applied, the latter being invariably injured by a contact with the atmospheric air. As to red wines, a very small portion of isinglass will clear them, and consequently a species of economy is added to the other advantages derived from the use of it, as thereby an immense quantity of eggs is saved.

M. Parmentier contributed a paper to the *Annales de Chimie*, in 1792, by which he undertook to prove, that, in many cases, a sort of jelly, prepared from the raspings of bones, might be substituted for isinglass. But might we not with greater facility procure a much better substitute for isinglass, than that which he makes mention of, from our indigenous productions, from our fisheries of every description? Most of the fish which are

but thinly covered with scales, and which live in our lakes, ponds, and rivers, furnish great abundance of gelatinous substance, both wholesome and pleasing to the smell and taste, which might be prepared for the purpose already mentioned with very little trouble. In adopting this mode we should confer a benefit upon the nation at large, by curtailing the importation of isinglass, for which such immense sums are paid to the merchants of the northern parts of Europe.

This paper may give rise to more than one philosophical question. First, what is that principal in an egg become stale and tainted, though but little, which is so powerful in its nature and properties as to taint a whole pipe of wine? Consider the smallness of an egg itself in proportion to the quantity of liquor: consider the expression "however slightly this small quantity be tainted;" and when the principle, or portion tainted is limited, in fact, to a small portion of this small egg. Such is the power of the tainting principle! the principle of corruption! Is there any beneficient principle that is equally capable of ameliorating its subject when only so slightly diffused throughout its parts?—Secondly: It is remarkable, that an extract from *fish*, a commodity sufficiently remote, it should appear, from the nature of any production of the grape, or its juice, should clarify the liquor innocently, while an egg slightly tainted, injures it. Isinglass is a kind of glue, prepared from a fish: whether any other glue, prepared from any other kind of fish, might answer the purpose as well, and if not, why not? is also a matter of curious inquiry. The other query which a naturalist will discern in this communication may deserve discussion, but rather in a learned language, and in a direct dissertation, than in a popular and widely circulating periodical publication. Why are red wines more easily and effectually clarified by isinglass than white wines; and whence is the sediment that subsides from them more easily acted on by this apparently feeble agent?

ON THE MORAL STATE OF MANUFACTORIES IN BRITAIN.

ARE manufactories the hot-beds of vice? "Yes," says the sighing moralist, who is almost ready to adopt the exclamation *attributed* to one of our statesmen, "Perish Commerce!"—if the vices to which it gives birth, or which of necessity result from it, may perish with it. Being well persuaded that morals are of the first importance to a people, we are almost tempted to echo the sentiment "Perish Commerce," if the connection between commerce and vice be of necessity inseparable. But, has the question been fairly stated? Has the experiment been correctly made? Has it been attentively and seriously conducted? These inquiries are necessary, before a work of repute can give an opinion on a matter so important, and involving the fate of thousands and hundreds of thousands among us. We have, therefore, endeavoured to obtain such information as may contribute to a fair estimate, and may enable the mind to form a correct judgment, on a point of so much consequence. We have also wished that what we presented to the public should be authenticated by the names and description of the parties; so that in case of doubt, of of an apparent necessity for further inquiry, the facts in question may be elucidated to satisfaction. This intention has reduced us to the necessity of publishing *favourable* sentiments only: since no Principal of an extensive concern, would choose to appear before the world, as an instance in proof that immorality predominates in *his* establishment. Thank Heaven! public decency is not yet in a state to be so grossly insulted in Britain! Whatever intelligence of that description has reached us, is, therefore, postponed, or suppressed, as prudence may dictate. At present, we are happy in being able to shew, that decency, order, comfort, and good manners, may be preserved in a manufactory: and we acknowledge in explicit terms, our obligations to our worthy correspondent, not only for the trouble he has taken on our behalf, but for the favour of allowing us to authenticate the state-

ment with his name; and if any concerned in such undertakings should accept the hint, and direct it to practical utility; if they should introduce into their works a reform, either in part (at first) or in whole, as may be requisite; if they should lay the foundation for the future well-being of those by whose labour they have profited, the Tradesman would take a sincere pleasure in communicating such instances to the world; and even should such instances come to the knowledge of its conductors only *in confidence*, they would rejoice in being able to say, as opportunity offered, that, whatever *had been*, they were now witnesses that "manufactories were *no longer* the hot-beds of vice."

Moral Report of Coleham Cotton Manufactory, Shrewsbury, from June 1803 to June 1808. Proprietors, C. and S. Hulbert.

Coleham manufactory was established June 1803, since which 257 boys, girls, and young women, have been instructed in the art of weaving cotton goods. Out of that number, 53 have been discharged for indolence, contempt of the rules of the manufactory and other transgressions; 60 have served three years (the time for which they generally contract), 33 of whom have been re-engaged, and now receive advanced wages for the same work; 27 left the manufactory at the expiration of their term, since when 7 of them have married, and are apparently well settled; 16 are in good services, or living at home comfortably with their parents. Of the remaining 4 no particular account can be given; 100 have either quitted their engagements without permission, or have been suffered to depart before the termination of the contract. One young man, and 7 young women, married during the term of their contract, and were allowed to leave, and to do the best they could for themselves. *Two* only have died since the first establishment of the concern, both of them girls under 14 years of age. One of them was of a consumptive habit, prior to the engagement. The other died of water in the head: during her short sickness, she repeatedly manifested the most lively gratitude to her employers; and the warmest affection for her parents; soothing their distress,

by assurance of expected happiness, and of the joy with which she should meet them in another world. Many of her very sensible, animating expressions, now warm the bosoms of her friends and survivors. She died like a christian, demonstrating, as her life closed, the advantages and utility of religious instruction.

In June 1808, there were 97 hands in employment: consist- of 3 married men; 2 single men, overlookers, &c.; 30 girls, from 12 to 16 years of age; 28 young women, from 16 to 21; 20 from 21 to 40; 14 boys, from 9 to 15.

The greatest number ever in employment at one time was 123: the average of five years may be about 100 hands in daily employment. Not one was ever discharged for want of work; but, of late trade has been so very bad, that some have been freely allowed to quit, the moment they could please themselves with places or employment: of course, the most experienced and dexterous of the work people were retained, as far as possible. The following are the rules of the manufactory.

Rules of the Manufactory.

1. Every person employed in this manufactory by Messrs. Charles and Samuel Hulbert, must be conformable to the following regulations and rules.

2. They are required to be at their work at the exact time affixed by the masters for the commencement of business, and to continue to perform such work and labour as may be allotted them, during the hours and time specified in their agreements; and must on no account absent themselves from their work without due permission from the masters, or some person duly authorised to give it; except in cases of real sickness, or some unavoidable accident, of which timely notice must be given in the course of 24 hours.

3. Every servant must abstain from all kinds of lewd profane conversation, swearing, singing of songs, &c. and shall quietly and soberly behave themselves towards one another; and must on no account abuse or insult those who may be set over them;

but should any be aggrieved, complaint must be made to one of the masters, at the counting-house, immediately after the working hours for the day are expired; and the masters hope no one will presume to trouble them with complaints of no importance, as they give their word that they will hear candidly, an award judgment impartially.

4. Every weaver, winder, &c. must pay one penny per week, towards maintaining a fund for the relief of the sick and distressed amongst themselves, which fund shall be under the entire direction of the masters, or some confidential person by them appointed.

5. All fines and penalties to be stopped out of the servants' wages at the time of payment, and must be detained for the sole benefit of the sick club above mentioned. When any particular case occurs, not provided for in these rules, reference must be had to the agreement betwixt the masters and servants, or to the existing laws of the country.

Fines, for the better enforcing the above Rules.

1. Profane cursing or swearing incurs a fine of sixpence for the first, and one shilling for the second offence.—2. Singing profane songs, or using indecent conversation, a fine of twopence.—3. Abusing or insulting masters or overlookers, threepence for the first, and six sixpence for the second offence.—4. As the masters pledge themselves to allow their servants to leave their work for a time, on important occasions, or real sickness, any servant leaving work without legal permission, shall be under a fine of one penny for every quarter, twopence for every half, and threepence for every whole day they shall so absent themselves, until they regularly return to work. Leaving lighted candles suspended over the yarn, or without an extinguisher, a fine of threepence.—6. Losing or wilfully destroying any of the implements, or materials belonging to the manufactory, a fine of double the value of the article so lost or destroyed.—7. Quarrelling and abusing each other during working hours, or at any time, if on the premises, a fine of threepence.

Rewards and Encouragements.

1. All weavers, winders, &c. whose work shall be allotted them in daily tasks, on producing a ticket from their respective overlooker that their due portion of work has been well and faithfully done, and that they have not offended against any of the above laws during the whole day, shall receive one penny, except when they are picking the pieces; and such as shall have conducted themselves according to the above rules, for two weeks together, and have faithfully done their task and duty every day during that period, shall receive an additional reward of three-pence, four-pence, or six-pence per week, to be regulated by their weekly wages at the time of payment; and every weaver, who shall weave a piece of dimity according to the given standard, shall receive a further reward of six-pence for each piece.

2. Any weaver or winder, on proving that they have attended their work and finished their task every day, for twelve months together, shall be rewarded with a new gown, or any chosen equivalent of equal value. Due allowance will be made for holidays, sickness, or unavoidable accidents.

3. Any weaver or winder, proving that they have not paid nor incurred any of the above fines for twelve months together, shall be rewarded with a new Bible, or Common Prayer Book, whichever the party may choose.

4. Such as shall have duly fulfilled their agreement, for three years, (if capable of managing a loom themselves) should they marry and reside in the neighbourhood, shall have the privilege of a loom and work in their own houses, and wages paid according to the quality and quantity of work done.

5. But, be it observed, that in case of any combination, or general ill conduct of the hands employed in this manufactory, all the above rewards shall be withheld till a general reformation takes place.

In the space of five years *six* only have been convicted and paid the fine for swearing; 20 for quarrelling, &c. *One* boy,

for wilfully cutting and destroying the materials he was employed to manufacture, was committed, by order of the magistrates, to 14 days imprisonment. Several have been committed to the house of correction for riotous conduct, leaving their work unfinished, &c.

The numbers who have paid the fines for leaving their work without leave, cannot properly be ascertained; nor is that rule very strictly adhered to, it being very difficult always to distinguish, between a real and a feigned excuse.

Two young women have been discharged on account of pregnancy: one of these cases was truly pitiable; the poor girl was deceived by the man who had long paid his addresses to her, and who ought to have married her. The other, we understand, was pregnant *prior* to coming to the manufactory.

Should any young woman of light behaviour be (accidentally) engaged, except she instantly reform, she must leave the manufactory in disgrace. We are also assured, that there has not been known *one* instance of any thing immoral between the sexes: every care is taken to prevent evil: on which account no males, except overlookers, &c. are employed after they are 16 years of age. The magistrates of the town, particularly William Smith and Joseph Loxdale, Esqrs. have, with laudable assiduity and promptitude, seconded and promoted the designs of the proprietors, in restraining and punishing vice and irregularity among the hands: at the same time, acting with becoming mildness and prudence. *Five* gowns have been distributed agreeable to rule 2. Bibles, Testaments, and Common Prayer Books, are *frequently* distributed as rewards, agreeably to the promise in the rules. Tracts of various descriptions; also scissars, combs, knives &c. are generally given once a fortnight, to those who have behaved well, and done their work for two weeks together. Corporal punishment is scarcely ever resorted to; though, in some obstinate cases the cane has been discreetly used. The proprietors, living on the spot, regularly superintend the works in person; and particularly notice the moral conduct of their servants, and warn them to guard against evil

of every description: on particular occasions, as for instance, when an unfortunate female was executed within sight of the works for the murder of her illegitimate child, all the hands were collected together; the cause of the awful scene, &c. was pointed out, and suitable observations were made.

There is a chapel belonging to the manufactory where divine service is performed, and a sermon preached every Thursday evening, by a minister in the Wesleyan interest. On Sunday evenings, during the summer months, the proprietors themselves regularly catechise and instruct the children of their neighbours, as well as those in their immediate employment. On these occasions, Bibles, Testaments, hymn books, &c. are distributed as prizes to those who have made the greatest proficiency in learning the church catechism; or can give the best answers to such questions as may be proposed. There is also a Sunday school kept in the chapel, at the sole expence of the proprietors; where 120 scholars, independent of those employed in the manufactory, are taught to read and write. The teachers at present, are either members, or friends of the Wesleyan methodists; and chiefly sons and daughters of the most opulent and respectable of that connection in the town: it is unnecessary to add, that their attendance is gratuitous, or that every attention is paid to the instruction of the children.

Six young women, belonging to the manufactory, have lately been selected by the minister of the parish (St. Julian's) as singers in the church.

The character of the hands engaged is very different from the character of most belonging to manufactories; and no one is *now* admitted without an unexceptionable character. No religious society is formed among the work-people; each being at liberty to follow his own religion, or that of his parents. Most of them prefer the church of England, or the Wesleyan methodists. Almost every one now in employment (as most of them have been several years) can write, or at leat read. All are taught a very useful business; and at the same time are instructed in the grand principles of religion; comprising their duty to God, to their sovereign, their employers, and to each other.

Though most of the servants are engaged for a term, not exceeding three years, no apprentices are taken; all receive wages according to the quality or quantity of work done. Children generally reside with their parents; or have lodgings in the neighbourhood.

The premises, now known by the name of Coleham Cotton Manufactory, were originally intended for an extensive woollen concern; but that failing, after remaining long unoccupied, they were disposed of and fitted up for the present purpose. Houses being very scarce in Shrewsbury, the lower parts of the buildings have lately been converted into very neat and comfortable cottages; twenty of which are now respectably tenanted; and twelve more are under the builder's hand; besides an excellent house, and shop adjoining, where part of the goods manufactured on the premises, and other mercery and drapery goods, are disposed of wholesale and retail.

Mr. C. Hulbert has also built himself a very neat dwelling after the model of a castle. Notwithstanding these improvements, there is left for the purpose, room enough to employ 200 work-people, should trade ever require them; as it is to be hoped and expected, when the present public troubles are over. In consequence of the war, a considerable sum of money has been sunk or lost; particularly through the falling of wages in Lancashire (the prices at this manufactory being finally fixed) and the very great expence attendant on teaching new hands.

ORIGIN OF THE STOCKING LOOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Nottingham, 21st April*, 1809.

YOU have already given us the history of the rise and progress of some of the useful arts: I send you the following short account of the first introduction of the stocking frame, which I hope will be acceptable to your readers.

The English and French have long contested the honour of the

invention of the stocking loom; and they may both with equal justice prolong the contest: the matter of fact, I believe, was this—It was originally invented by the Rev. Wm. Lee, M. A. of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the year 1589; during the reign of our Elizabeth; he solicited the patronage of royalty for the invention, but obtained as little notice from his sovereign, as a certain Rev. Dr. of the present day, who "wished to preach before royalty;" on his refusal, and despairing of success in his own country, like the want of honour attached to a prophet in his native soil, he went over to Rouen in France, that government received and appreciated the discovery, and thus by an exercise of true wisdom did, not only reward the discoverer, but secured to herself the acquisition of a new manufactory, and the honour of protecting discarded genius! Well might this Wm. Lee join in the ejaculation of Camoens:

Ingrata patria! nunquam possedebis ossa mea!

I. O.

P. S. I am told that a Mr. Robinson of Banff, in the north of Scotland, invented and works a stocking frame of a peculiar construction, totally unknown either to the Leicester or Nottingham manufacturers; perhaps W. T. or some other of your correspondents in Scotland could favour you with its history.

ON THE MODERN PRACTICE OF BLEACHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, May 9th*, 1809.

WHENEVER a man's particular situation in life, or his peculiar advantages have afforded him opportunities of acquiring knowledge, that would be of use to the public, and he has it in his power to diffuse this knowledge without injury to himself, the line that he ought to pursue surely can admit of no dispute. With these feelings I make no apology for transmitting you the following remarks on the modern practice of

bleaching, and which I hope you will deem of sufficient importance to insert in your useful periodical work.

A prejudice has long been entertained against the chemical process of bleaching Linen, and cotton goods; but as prejudices are generally founded on gross ignorance, so it is I conceive in this case; for, if the process be conducted properly I have no doubt but that goods so bleached must be stronger and will wear better than those which are bleached by the old method.

In bleaching linens and cottons, oxygen is necessary, to render the colouring matter soluble with soap, or in a solution of an alkali; if therefore the chemical process be not adopted it will be necessary to expose the goods on the grass to the action of the atmosphere a sufficient time for them to absorb as much oxygen from the air, as they would otherwise have received from the chemical preparations. This long exposure to the rain, the sun, and the wind (ten or twelve weeks) must injure the texture of the cloth much more than a simple immersion in a bleaching liquor properly prepared.

When the chemical bleaching was first introduced, it was effected by submitting the goods in a close vessel to the action of oxygenized muriatic-acid-gas. The effect of this was, that where the goods were damp, there the gas operated the most, and *there* the texture of the goods became weakened, while the other parts perhaps were not sufficiently bleached. Besides, the oxygenized muriatic-acid-gas, in a nascent state is so strong, that there would always be a difficulty in ascertaining the exact proportions of materials for bleaching any particular quantity of goods.

The employment of a solution of the hyper-oxygenized muriatic salts has, however, removed all these difficulties. The article that is now generally made use of, is the Hyper-oxygenized muriate of lime. Since the employment of this factitious salt, the *careful* bleacher is under no apprehension of injuring the articles which are committed to his care, and has no difficulty whatever in ascertaining the real quantity that may be absolutely

necessary for the bleaching of any particular parcel of goods.

Notwithstanding this improvement, there is still considerable risk in the process, and a danger of the texture of the goods being in some measure injured if the operation be conducted with carelessness, or by those who are unacquainted with the properties of the bleaching salt. On this account, therefore, it is desirable that the public should be acquainted with a test, that would, *in every case* shew, whether the chemicals had been properly applied or not: or in other words, whether the goods, which a person may be about to purchase, have been injured or not, by the process of bleaching. The makers of thread and cotton hose were so convinced of the importance of having a test of this kind, that some few years ago the principle manufacturers adopted the practice of running a line of vat-blue dyed very dark, or of Turkey-red, along the top of each stocking, and those bleachers only were employed by them who could render the hose beautifully white without effacing the blue or red stripes, or even lessening their intensity of colour. It is perhaps not generally known that the hyper-oxymuriate of lime will destroy indigo-blue or Turkey-red, if used of its full strength; and that yet it may be so diluted as not to injure those colours, and will still be strong enough to bleach brown linens or cottons; but as this is really the case, these dyes appear to me to afford excellent tests to ascertain when the bleaching process has been properly or improperly conducted.

On this account it has occurred to me, that great advantages would accrue to the manufactures of this country, if the makers of plain calicoes, dimities, hempen cloths, cambrics, Irish linens, as well as the makers of all cotton hose would adopt the method of running a line of such coloured threads along one of the edges of all their goods before they send them to be bleached, and employ no bleacher who would not engage to preserve those colours entire.

If this were to become general, the public would soon learn the importance of purchasing no goods but such as contain that badge of strength and goodness, and the nation would be sure of preserving that superiority in the foreign market, to which it has been accustomed, but which has lately been so much endangered by the uncertainty with which the modern practice of bleaching has been attended. Until something of this kind be established, no one can be certain of the quality of the goods he purchases.* In buying linen and cotton hose, he may indeed at present avail himself of the precaution I have been recommending, as there are now white hose in abundance in the market which contain these kinds of coloured lines in perfection, and which shew that the goods have undergone the necessary ordeal and have come forth from it uninjured. The design of this paper is to convince the public that it would be to their advantage to demand that the same attention should be paid to every other kind of linen and cotton goods.

If these loose hints should prove of any service to the commercial interests of the country, I shall be gratified, and am,

Sir, your's, &c.

S. P.

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* It is a common practice in the neighbourhood of Manchester, in the process called *singeing*, to pass fustians and some other kind of goods, in a damp state over a red hot cast iron roller; and though every part of the piece comes in actual contact with the red hot cylinder, this business is conducted so adroitly, that the goods sustain no injury whatever; whereas, if there were any irregularity in the movement, the goods must be burnt. Just so is it in bleaching. If the articles are suffered to lie too long in the blenching liquor, or if that be improperly prepared, mischief will be done; but in the hands of proper people this can never happen.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *London, May 8th*, 1809.

I OBSERVE in the 7th Number, page 64 of your Magazine, you have inserted the rules, &c. of our Commercial Travellers' Society; I send you herewith, and account of the second general meeting of that association, and I hope that some of my brethren will furnish you with the remainder of the annual reports up to this time, which I shall be happy to see in your pages, it has already been of considerable service, though I think it capable of still greater usefulness; when the other papers are obtained, I may perhapsgive you some hints upon that subject, in the mean time,

I am, &c. L.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' SOCIETY,

CRANE-COURT, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

London Coffee House, Jan. 4th, 1809.

AT the the second general meeting of the members of the society, convened by public advertisement agreeable to the articles,

Mr. James Denison, president of the committee, opened the business, by calling the attention of the meeting whilst the secretary stated the progress of the institution from January 5th, 1801, to the present day.

After which it was immediately

Resolved, That Charles Price, Esq. and Alderman, be requested to take the chair as president of the Society for the year 1802.

MR. ALDERMAN PRICE having taken the chair accordingly,

The following resolutions were moved, seconded, and passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That this meeting, feeling the important services of Mr. James Denison, as the unwearied friend of this institution, from its first establishment, do request his acceptance of the

office of deputy-president for the year 1802, and that a cup be presented to him, of the value of ten guineas, as a mark of their esteem.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be presented to Benjamin Barnard, Esq. for his attention to the interests of this society, and that he be continued as treasurer thereof.

Resolved, That Mr. James Denison, Mr. Thomas Jackson, Joseph Taylor, Esq. and Benjamin Barnard, Esq. be requested to continue as the trustees of this society.

Resolved, That this meeting, in testimony of the integrity, zeal, and ability, of their secretary, in discharging the duties of that important office, unanimously re-elect Mr. Charles Austen. And as, from the great increase of the society, his time and talents will now be wholly engrossed, that his salary be 100*l.* per annum.

A letter from Mr. Chapman being read, containing an offer to this society of 1000*l.* per annum, for twenty years to come, to commence from January 1, 1803, provided they would relinquish for that period all the advantages they were to enjoy from the sale of the two newspapers, *The Traveller,* and *The Commercial Chronicle.*

Resolved, That it appears to this meeting highly proper that the same should be rejected, for the following important reasons: That, during the short period the papers have been published, they have gradually risen to such a number, that it is only now necessary that each member should procure a single subscriber to the daily paper, and more than the sum offered will flow into the funds of this institution. Secondly, That from the number and respectability of this society, we have no hesitation in believing, that the increase on the sale of our two newspapers, will, in a few years, be equal, if not superior, to any papers in this kingdom.

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be transmitted to the Manchester committee, for their very active and steady exertions in support of this institution.

Resolved, That the privilege allowed to members of this society, of including their former payments as a part of ten

guineas, on their becoming members for life, be extended to the 25th day of June next, but that it be allowed at no later period on any account whatever.

Resolved, That Mr. Ralph Price, Mr. William Phillpin, Mr. William Lake, Mr. John Purdy, and Mr. John Wood, be elected to the committee, in the room of the five gentlemen, who, according to the articles, go out.

Resolved, That the thanks of this general meeting be given to the committee, for the year 1801, for their steady attention to the growing interests of this institution.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this general meeting, together with the several resolutions now entered into, be signed by the chairman, and inserted three times in the *Traveller*, and three times in the *Commercial Chronicle*, for the information and satisfaction of all the members of this society.

CHARLES PRICE, Chairman.

The thanks of the meeting were then unanimously voted to the chairman.

By order of the meeting,
CHARLES AUSTEN, Secretary.

Secretary's Account to July 1st, 1802.

Cash.	Dr.		
June 30th, 1802.	£.	s.	d.
To annual subscriptions	2344	13	0
To life subscriptions	3532	4	0
To donations	124	8	6
	6001	5	6

Per Contra.	Cr.		
June 30th, 1802.	£.	s.	d.
By cash at the Banker's	5637	18	7
By sundry bills and expences, audited to January 1st, 1802	225	2	3
By bills paid by order of the committee	34	19	6
By secretary's salary, to June 30	50	0	0

	£.	s.	d.
By Mr. John Sampson, for a cup voted to Mr. Denison, by the general meeting	10	10	0
By expences from Jan. 1st, to June 30	15	9	1½
By ditto, Manchester committee	1	19	4
By gratuity to Mr. R. Cundall, of Manchester	20	0	0
By balance now in hand	5	6	8½
	6001	5	6

Cash account audited to the 1st day of July, 1802, and passed by the committee. (Signed)

JAMES DENISON, Vice-President.

Treasurer's Account.

Mr. Benjamin Barnard, in account with the Commercial Travellers' Society.

July 1st, 1802. Dr.	£.	s.	d.
To cash received at sundry times	5637	18	7
To dividend on 2000*l.* 3 per cent. consols, due 5th Jan. 1802	60	0	0
To dividend on 4000*l.* 3 per cent. consols, due 5th July, 1802	60	0	0
	5757	18	7
July 23d. Balance	163	10	3

1802. Cr.	£.	s.	d.
By sundries	58	3	4
By 4000*l.* 3 per cent. consols, to Jan. 1802	2576	5	0
By 4000*l.* 3 per cent. consols, to July 1802	2960	0	0
By balance now in hand	163	10	3
	5757	18	7

8000*l.* 3 per cent. consols in the names of the trustees. Benjamin Barnard, James Denison, Thomas Jackson, Joseph Taylor. (Signed)

BENJAMIN BARNARD, Treasurer.

Weekly Sale of the Papers, 1802.

Jan.	23	----------	7295	April	24	----------	7514
	30	----------	7199	May	1	----------	7357
Feb.	6	----------	7270		8	----------	7415
	13	----------	7240		15	----------	7420
	20	----------	7297		22	----------	7372
	27	----------	7348		29	----------	7314
March	6	----------	7387	June	5	----------	7324
	13	----------	7516		12	----------	7381
	20	----------	7560		19	----------	7414
	27	----------	7354		26	----------	7467
April	3	----------	7809	July	3	----------	7344
	10	----------	7602		10	----------	7395
	17	----------	7606				

ON THE METHOD OF CURING FINDON HADDOCKS.

THE village of Findon is situated in the county of Kincardine, about six miles south of the city of Aberdeen. It has been long celebrated for the superior taste and flavour of its haddocks, arising entirely from the manner of treating them; but it is also said, from the peculiar nature of the turf with which they are smoked. There are several villages of fishermen in the immediate vicinity of Findon, who fish on the same ground, yet their haddocks are not held in equal estimation by the public as those of Findon. It is possible that the turf belonging to the proprietor of Findon, may possess some quality different from that of the turf on the neighbouring estates, but that it does so, is by no means clear; it is natural, however, for the Findon people to say so, as they have an exclusive privilege to that turf, and it damps the exertions of their neighbours to imitate or rival them in the market. What is hopeless will never be pursued, and if the superiority of Findon haddocks is to be ascribed to the turf, it is not likely that the ignorant fishermen will be at much pains to follow, in all respects, the Findon method of treatment, to which alone the superiority of the haddocks can be fairly attributed.

method of curing, practised by the Findon people, is certainly well calculated to preserve the sweetness and flavour of the fish; the process is as follows: When the boats return to the harbour, the fish are carried home, and the women immediately proceed to open, wash, and split them, and they are *instantly salted*. They remain about fifteen minutes in the salt, and are then hung up above a fire of turf to be smoked and dried. The greatest care and attention are bestowed to cleanliness and the *immediate curing* of the fish, which precedes every other employment, and is the peculiar duty of the women. In the corner of each house there is a place allotted for the particular purpose of smoking the haddocks. Two horizontal poles project from the wall about six feet in length, four feet from the floor, and three feet asunder; the haddocks are strung on small rods laid across these poles, and the turf is placed below and kindled, so that the smoke and heat ascending, they receive the full benefit of the combustion of the turf, and the process is completed in eight or ten hours. The fish caught by mid-day are carried to the market of Aberdeen next morning, and may be found in great perfection, to breakfast, on the tables of the inhabitants of that city.

Findon haddocks are so much esteemed, that many thousands are annually sent to Edinburgh, and not a few to London. The price they are generally sold for, is, from 1*s.* to 2*s.* per dozen; but they are retailed in Edinburgh at 5*d.* or 6*d.* a piece. The objection to sending them to a distance is, that they will not keep, as they are never in such perfection after the first three or four days: but by drying them a little more than usual, they may be preserved for three weeks, although they have not that delicious flavour, for which they are so much valued by those who are accustomed to get them daily.

The industrious habits of the people of Findon, have rendered their circumstances easy and comfortable, and their peculiar customs and manners are of that amiable cast which is the effect of a strict adherence to the practice of virtue. They are a society by themselves, and a stranger is not to be found among

them. There are only three names in the village, and they are all connected by the ties of consanguinity and relationship. Petty squabbles, irritations, jealousies, or quarrels are unknown; a law suit was never heard of, and there cannot be any difference of opinion on religious subjects, as the young are instructed by the old, and their system of faith has been handed down from father to son, unaltered and unadulterated: the abstract doctrines of theology are only known as far as they relate to the simple practice of their lives, and example is a more unerring instructor of morality than the precepts of inexplicable theory.

The cottages of the people of this village are clean and neat, and the head of each family, besides a house and garden, occupies an acre of land. They are at great pains to collect the garbage of their fish for manure, and raise heavy crops of potatoes, barley, and oats. They dress in a better stile, and enjoy more comforts than the peasantry around them, in consequence of their success in the lucrative business of fishing. The population is rapidly increasing, for the inducement to marriage is natural, when the means of supporting a family are within the reach of the parties. The want of subsistence is an insurmountable barrier to the increase of population in any society; but in this village there can be no check from such a cause, as the ocean is before them with its inexhaustible stores of riches, and the market cannot be overstocked. The young men and women must form their attachments at an early period, and be entirely directed by unbiassed choice, for there is no inequality of condition or circumstances to prompt avarice, or excite mercenary principles,---the unhappy source of too much misery and distress in the highest circles of society.

Aberdeen, 24th April, 1809. T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN the ninth Number of your valuable miscellany, page 218, I observe a letter from one of your Correspondents, mentioning

some "singular modes of attracting fish." He takes notice of the Chinese method of deceiving them by a painted board, which may be very effectual in those seas, but has never yet found its way to Europe. There is a method of catching solon geese somewhat analogous to this mode of taking fish. It is merely a herring painted on a board, sunk a few feet below the surface of the water, and the geese unprepared for the deception, dart upon it and break their necks. Many new plans for deceiving fish might be fallen upon, were the attention of the country directed to our fisheries; or were they considered an object of the greatest national importance, as they justly ought to be: but while the *art* is left entirely to the ignorant fisherman, it is too much to expect improvement, for he will only pursue such schemes as he has seen practised, and with which he is familiar.

That fish are attracted by light, is well known in all countries, and it is unnecessary to seek for the cause in any thing ideal, for it is perfectly natural. Light is as necessary to fish as to man. Although we know but little of the natural history of fishes, yet we know, that they are ever active, in pursuit of food, or in avoiding danger, and it is by means of their eyes that they obtain one and escape the other; but without this indispensable requisite of their existence, the watery element would be a void, and the boundless creation of fishes at an end. We have every reason to conclude, that they are affected by the alternate return of night and day, and a gleam of light suddenly bursting upon them, while all around is dark, must attract their attention and draw them within its influence. In the frozen rivers of Siberia, and the northern nations of Europe, the inhabitants catch fish by boring a hole in the ice, which admitting the light attracts them to the spot, and the fisherman dexterously uses his harpoon. In the rivers of Scotland, the poachers for salmon catch them during the night time, by what they call *blazing*; but this mode of fishing is strictly prohibited by the proprietors; and there are also several existing acts of the Scots parliament against it, which shows, that it was well known in former times.

Blazing salmon is performed in the following manner: A man, in the darkest nights, with a long pole, with a torch on the end of it, goes into the middle of the stream, and holding it in a slanting posture, walks down the river accompanied by a spearman on each side; if there are any fish in the pool, they immediately make towards the light, and playing around, fall certain victims to the spear of the one or the other. This mode of fishing is very deadly, but as it is only practiced by those who have no authority to kill salmon, they are easily detected, and prosecutions and fines ensue, as a punishment or terror to transgressors.

It is a novel idea of your correspondent, that the attraction of fish by light, should depend on the principle of *fascination*, or that it should be allied to an imaginary power said to belong to serpents. We have read of the lyre of Orpheus, we have heard of the piercing eyes of the serpent, and perhaps we know something of the smiles and blushes, the dimples and roses, and all the witchery of the lovely face of a beautiful woman; but it is to the ardent passions of the human mind we can alone ascribe fascination. To allow it to a vile reptile or a burning stick, would be an infringement of female prerogative, which no man but a *naturalist* durst attempt.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

Kincardineshire, 3d May, 1809. W. T.

ON MAKING POTASHES FROM HEATH AND PEAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

A GREAT sum of money is annually paid to foreigners by our bleachers and manufacturers, for the article of potash. The northern nations of Europe, and the American States enjoy the profit of this lucrative trade, from the great abundance of wood in these countries; but as almost every vegetable sub-

stance produces alkali, I humbly conceive we have resources of our own sufficient to supply the whole consumption of that commodity in the kingdom, if we had knowledge and industry to apply the resources and turn them to advantage. Our millions of heath covered mountains afford the means of making a great quantity of potashes, but our peat mosses furnish still a more ready and abundant supply of materials for making vegetable alkali, as any quantity of peat could be obtained at a cheap rate.

It is a fact, that in some parts of the Highlands of Scotland, the inhabitants make *soap* with the ashes of their peat fires. They mix the ashes of the peats with the drippings of their roast meat, or any bits of fat or tallow they have about the house, and adding a little water, work the whole together, and thus produce a soap, which coarse and imperfect as it is, yet answers the purpose of cleansing and washing. This fact deserves farther inquiry, and might lead to the manufacture of vegetable alkali on a great scale from peat, with which our country so plentifully abounds.

By attention to the productions of our rocks and shores, the manufacture of kelp or soda has become an object of great national importance. It is said, that Lord M'Donald of the Isles, realizes 10,000*l.* a year from his kelp shores alone, which his forefathers looked upon as of no value whatever. So much indeed are the proprietors of the sea-coast now impressed with the value and importance of the kelp manufacture, that they have found the means of producing it on the very sands. They place stones within flood mark of the sea, which are soon covered with ware, the substance from which kelp is made.

When the proprietors of our rocks and sands have done so much, why may not the owners of our mosses and mountains, attempt to do something also for the interest of themselves and their country?

These are the times which ought to stimulate every man to exert himself to the utmost of his power to render his country

independent of foreign nations, and to call forth the latent resources of the kingdom.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Editor,

Your most obedient servant,

Glenesk, North Britain, 24th April, 1809. T.

ON COTTON MILLS, AND THE SALMON FISHERY AT PERTH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Perth, 5th April*, 1809.

IN reply to your two queries,* I cannot at present lay my hand on St. Fond's Work, but I shall briefly state that soon after the conclusion of the American war, a cotton mill on a large scale was erected at the village of Stanly, about seven miles from this place, in which G. Dempster, Esq. then member of parliament for this district of Burghs, interested himself much, at the commencement. It was carried on with spirit for several years, but afterwards becoming a losing concern to the propietors, it was sold to Mr. Craig, who not only put it into full activity but has since built another mill at a short distance from the first, and both are at present in full employment. They are driven by water from the Tay, through a tunnel made through a lofty bank, a considerable way above the mills, and brought from thence by a canal.

There was another cotton mill begun about 1787, by Mr. W. Macalpine, at Cromwell Park, on the Almond, where he had established a print-field; but that extensive projector becoming insolvent, in consequence of the failure of Livesay & Co. of Lancashire, the mill was purchased and carried on extensively by Wright, Meliss & Co. till 1798, when Meliss & Co. failed,

* On the correctness of St. Fond's account of the introduction of Cotton Mills in o Perth, and requesting also some account of the Salmon Fishery there.

and the mill was again sold, but has languished ever since, and is now, I believe, quite unemployed.

There have been machines for spinning cotton erected on a smaller scale in this town, and its immediate neighbourhood, but they have all turned out unprofitably and are now given up.

The salmon fishing in the Tay, commences on the 11th of December, and continues till the 26th of August. It was formerly of little value, most of the fishings being let as appendages to the farms on the banks of the river, but within the last thirty years a prodigious change has taken place, owing chefly to the enterprising spirit of John Richardson, Esq. of Pitfour, who having taken leases of most of the fishings, established a regular conveyance of the salmon to the London market, which has proved very lucrative. During the greater part of the season, the fish are sent fresh to the metropolis packed in ice, for this purpose they are laid on their backs in boxes about four feet long and eighteen inches deep, the ice which is previously broke small (about the consistency of bay salt) is then put over them and beat down as hard as can be done without bruising the salmon, after which the lid is put on, and in this manner they are kept perfectly fresh for a fortnight or three weeks. When the weather is very warm, the fish are cut up and boiled here, after which, they are put in small packages called kitts, with a pickle of vinegar and brine, and sent to London in that state, called pickled salmon. With best wishes for your success,

I am, your obedient servant,

W————n.

Account of the present State of Buenos Ayres, in South America, and Observations on its Trade with Britain.

NOTWITHSTANDING the different party commotions that have for some time past convulsed the Spanish settlements, in South America, and threatened by the preponderance of the

French interest to crush the commercial connections forming with this country; we are happy to find by recent accounts received from that quarter, that every thing is again likely to take an amicable turn, and that several vessels laden with the manufactures of Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds, &c. have landed their cargoes, and were loading with a return for the British ports. As this part of the new world, is likely in some future time, to rival its mother country, if the seeds of destruction transplanted thitherto by that arch fiend Buonaparte, are destroyed before they have taken too deep a root in its soil; we will give a brief view of its history, for the amusement of our readers, connected with the traffic of that country, as collected from the most recent travellers who have frequented that part of the globe.

Since the times of Ulloa and Condamine, the principal historians we have of this part of South America, the whole has undergone considerable alterations for the better. The whole tract of country which constitutes the province of Buenos Ayres, was formerly subject to the controul of this viceroy of Peru, but in 1778, it was erected into a separate government; ever since this period, it has greatly benefited and extended its commercial connections; and in 1791, both Spanish and foreign merchants received permission from an edict of the king of Spain, to import negro slaves and hardware, and to export in return the different productions of the country. This encouragement has greatly contributed to the advancement of agriculture, and the increase of population and such is the fertility of the soil, that with ordinary improvements only it bids fair to become in time the granary of South America. Several other edicts of the Spanish monarchy have paid great regard to the encouragement and extent of its commerce, and since 1793, the exportation of salted provisions and tallow is allowed duty free; and this branch of trade promised to be of considerable value to Great Britain, particularly during the hostilities with Russia, and these articles have already reached this country to a considerable extent.

The province of Buenos Ayres is very extensive, stretching on both sides the rivers La Plata from Patagonia to the river Grande, the boundary of the Brasils, and extends inland as far as Peru; the whole abounding with the most fertile cultivated lands, intersected in every direction by brooks and rivers, which all flow into the great river De la Plata. The pasture grounds support millions of beeves or oxen, horses, sheep, and swine; and the imports of ox hides alone into Spain, have some years exceeded a million, exclusive of what have been used in the country or bartered away with other nations. And what is particularly valuable for curing provisions, nature has furnished this country with abundance of salt, and there is no want of convenient places for vessels of any burthen, taking in or loading their cargoes. The Rio de la Plata, the Uraguay Parana, and other small streams afford also great advantage in this respect. There are likewise some good and capacious harbours, for instance at Buenos Ayres, the capital of Monte Video, Maldonado, and the bay of Barragon. The fishery on the coast, especially of the whale and sea-wolf, is frequently very productive; and in the interior of the country, the chase furnishes many articles for commerce, particularly the tygers skins, much valued for their beauty, and the handsome plumage of the ostrich feathers. In many districts, cotton, hemp, and flax are cultivated with great success; nor is this province entirely destitute of that valuable commodity, gold; some of the gold mines are even worked near Maldonado and St. Luis, about 200 leagues from the capital towards Peru. The average exports of gold, annually, to Spain, has been estimated at 1,425,700 piastres, that of silver to 2,556,304 piastres, and the value of the various productions of the country to upwards of 5,000,000. The goods exported, consist chiefly of raw ox hides, horse hides, various kinds of skins, tallow, Vicunna wool, common wool, the wool of camels, sheep, goose wings, ox horns, copper, tin, tanned hides, sheep skins, salted beef and pork, and various kinds of hard wood.

The goods chiefly in demand from the European market, are

all kinds of British linens, cotton, and stuffs, and all kinds of hardware, which find a ready market, and whilst the present supply is kept up and the goods being furnished at a moderate profit, notwithstanding the expences of the freight, which must be partly levied on the return cargo, the colonist will never be able to bring a competition in the market with any manufacture of their own.

Monte Video is the most considerable and most advantageously situated harbour of the whole province. The first settlement was made here in 1731, by 14 or 15 families from Palma, one of the Canary Isles, under one Don Bruno de Zabala, who laid the foundation of the city. It now daily increases in size and population, in proportion as the trade of the province becomes more extensive. Common provisions here are extremely plentiful and cheap, so much so, that the abundance of the necessaries of life encourages in the common people a propensity to idleness, which has given rise to an order of strollers, who are called *Gauderios.* Their mode of life resembles that of the common gypsies, except that they are not addicted to thieving. These vagabonds are natives of Montevideo or its neighbourhood; they are badly clothed, their whole dress consisting only of a coarse shirt and a worse upper garment. These articles of dress, together with their horse furniture (for they are generally mounted) serve them for bedding, and their saddle for a pillow. They stroll about with a kind of small guitars which they accompany by singing ballads of their own composition, or such as they have learned from others; but love is generally the subject of their songs. Thus they wander about the country and endeavour to divert the peasants, who furnish them in return with victuals, and even assist them with a horse when they have lost their own. This liberality and generosity will appear the less surprising, when it is considered that horses here are of very little value. Great herds of them run about wild in the vast plains, and seem to belong to whoever will take the trouble of catching them. The gauderios generally travel in small parties of four or five; with respect to the means

of procuring food, they give themselves so little concern, that when setting out on an excursion, they provide themselves only with a rope, a few balls, which are fastened to the end of ropes, and a knife; when attacked by hunger, they contrive to get one of the young cows or bulls, which run about wild, entangled in their snares; they throw the captured animal down, tie its legs together, and then cut, even before it is dead, the flesh together with the skin from the bone, make a few incisions in it, and thus prepared put it to the fire, and devour it when half roasted without any addition, except a little salt, which they carry with them for that purpose. Some of them kill a cow merely for the purpose of obtaining the flesh between the ribs and the skin; others eat nothing except the tongue, which they roast in her embers. The remainder of the carcase is all left in the field, and becomes the prey of carnivorous birds and wild beasts. Others again are still more easily satisfied, taking nothing but the marrow bone, from which they cut off all the flesh, and then hold it over a fire till the marrow becomes soft and fluid Sometimes thy practise the following singular mode of cookery. Having killed a cow, they take out the entrails, and collecting all the tallow and lumps of fat, put them into the hollow carcase. They then kindle some dried cow dung, and apply it to the tallow, that it may take fire and penetrate into the flesh and bones. For this purpose they close up the carcase as well as possible, so that the smoke comes out at the mouth, and another aperture made in the lower part of the belly. In this manner the cow often continues roasting a whole night, or a considerable part of the day. When it is done enough, the company place themselves around and each cuts for himself the piece he likes best, and devours it without even bread or salt; what remains is left in the field, except any of them happens to carry a portion of this favourite food to some particular friend.

The capital of Buenos Ayres is situated on the western bank of the great river De la Plata. A little better than forty years back, this city was reckoned as only the fourth in rank and

importance in the vice-royalty of Peru. Lima then held the first rank; the next in importance was Cuzco, and Santiago in Chili. But of late years circumstances have greatly altered, and at present Lima alone can be reckoned as any ways superior to Buenos Ayres, and there is very little doubt from the annual rapid increase of trade, population, commerce, and agriculture, but that it will soon rival, if not even surpass Lima itself. Formerly the citizens of Buenos Ayres had no country houses, and except peaches, none of the finer sorts of fruit were produced here; but at present there are few persons of opulence, but have their country villas, and cultivate in their gardens all the luxuries for the table of curious fruits, as well as vegetable culinary plants and choice flowers. The houses in general are not very high, but most of them are built in a light and beautiful manner.

At Buenos Ayres, the men as well as the women dress after the Spanish mode, and every fashion the most minute is regularly brought from the mother country. The ladies of this city in particular, are reckoned the most agreeable and handsome of all South America; and although they do not equal those of Lima in magnificence, yet their manner of dressing and decorating themselves is not less pleasing, and even evinces a greater delicacy of taste.

There are two ways of travelling from Monte Video to Buenos Ayres; one of them by land as far as El Real de San Carlos. In the dry season of the year, this is the shortest, but in the rainy season the small rivulets swell to such a height that no one can cross them without danger. At San Carlos, boats are always in readiness to transport passengers across the river, which is here ten leagues broad, and to carry back the orders of the governor, and all kinds of provisions to San Carlos.

The most usual manner of travelling from Monte Video to Buenos Ayres is by water. If the weather be favourable, a boat may perform this passage in twenty-four hours, although the distance be forty leagues; but when the wind is contrary, it sometimes happens that a fortnight is barely sufficient. This

province has also the advantage of regular ports, established much to the advantage of trade and commerce. Those who wish to cross the continent from Buenos Ayres to Peru, have many things to attend to and guard against; but the greater danger is from the tribes of Indians who inhabit the Pampas, or northern district of Patagonia; whole troops of these attack travellers and cause them much loss. These Indians send out scouts to learn intelligence of the strength and numbers of the parties travelling; in order to gain this intelligence, these scouts or rather spies, pretend to be deserted or driven away, and pursued by their countrymen. The laziness of the Pampas Indians surpasses all description. On this account they do not increase, and by the exertions of the Spaniards and settlers, it is supposed that in time the whole race may be extinct. They are treacherous and cowardly, and although they can manage the lance with tolerable skill on horse-back, they do not possess valour sufficient to maintain a combat for any length of time, and their victories over the Spaniards are therefore very rare; and their attacks only prove successful when they are able to lie in ambush and surprize their enemy, or when upwards of fifteen fight against one European.

The climate of Buenos Ayres is very salubrious. In June, July, August, and September, however, fogs arise from the rivers, which affect the lungs and breast, and the vehement winds which blow from the Pampas, and are therefore called *Pamperos*, are extremely troublesome to the inhabitants. Snow is never known to fall, however it sometimes freezes a little, so as to cover the water with a coating of ice, which is carefully collected and preserved for the purpose of cooling their liquors.

The population of Buenos Ayres, according to the average of different writers and travellers, may amount to about 50,000. The plains of Pampas, which we have before noticed, commence about 73 miles from the capital, stretching 300 miles westward to the foot of the Chili mountains, and again 1500 miles southward towards Patagonia.

These plains are fertile and wholly covered with very high

grass, but for the most part uninhabited, except from the scattered and wandering tribes of the Indians before mentioned, and destitute of trees; they are the abode of innumerable herds of wild horses, oxen, and ostriches; all which under the shade of the grass, find protection from the intolerable heat of the sun. The celebrated mines of Potosi are 1873 miles from Buenos Ayres.

FAMINE IN THE HIGHLANDS ASSERTED, IN REPLY TO CHURCH AND STATE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRADESMAN, OR COMMERCIAL MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IT was with inexpressible astonishment that I read a letter from one of your Correspondents, endeavouring to contradict and even in positive terms, to deny the great distress which the people in the Highlands of Scotland suffered by the total failure of the crops in the year 1807.

I am free to confess that I was one of those who endeavoured to call the attention of the public to the great distress which the people in the Highlands were at that time labouring under, I therefore consider myself as called upon, either to prove and justify what I then set forth, or acknowledge that I published a gross falsehood: my efforts were, however, but weak, I only sent one essay to the Editor of the Star, and I am sure he will do me the justice to say, I sent him my name and place of abode, and told him that I was ready to prove and substantiate every thing that I had set forth, and a great deal more. I observe your correspondent dates from London, now as he has presumed a great deal, concerning the individuals whose hearts were impressed with pity for the poor Highlanders, I hope I may be excused when I presume that he knows little or nothing beyond the bills of mortality in London, and is as ignorant of country concerns, particularly of the Highlands of Scotland, as the citizens of Pekin in China.

For the truth of every particular which I mentioned, and

a great deal more, I beg leave to appeal to all the agricultural reports, published in various newspapers and other periodical publications of that date, and to every provincial newspaper publisher either in the north of England, or any where in Scotland. The weather was so uncommonly damp and rainy, that even in the north of England and south of Scotland, it was with the greatest difficulty and by unceasing exertions that the corn was got housed in any tolerable condition, but in the whole extent of the west and north Highlands very little was preserved, in many places scarcely a single sheaf, for the rain set in before the corn was ripe, and continued almost without intermission, till it was succeeded with heavy falls of snow, by which means nearly the whole rotted on the ground, so that there was neither corn for man nor straw for the cattle; as for hay, very little of that article either is, or can be cultivated in some large districts of the Highlands; potatoes shared the same fate, and to fill up the measure of their melancholy situation, there was a total failure of the herring fishery, and this is well known to be the staple article of trade in the Highlands. Even in the best of seasons there is not nearly corn sufficient for the inhabitants raised in the Highlands, so that you may easily conceive what accumulated misery those poor people must have suffered under such distressing circumstances. But your correspondent produces an advertisement, which appeared in one of the provincial news papers, mentioning that there had been a general meeting of noblemen and gentlemen in the north Highlands, to take into consideration the alarm which was excited by the failure of the crops, and to inquire whether any means had been adopted to avert the impending calamity, &c. &c. Now this very advertisement proves what I endeavoured to set forth, viz. that the harvest had failed, and the alarm which the dread of absolute want produced was great and general; it is acknowledged at the same time, that their information was but imperfect. Now the question resolves itself into a very small compass, were the wants of the people in the Highlands supplied in any tolerable degree? I say they were not, and I am ready

to prove every thing I have set forth, if necessary so to do. Before I proceed farther, I must beg leave to observe that I would be the last person to speak lightly of the gentlemen in the Highlands, or in the least degree depreciate their well known humane and sympathetic disposition; in my different peregrinations in that country, I have too often experienced their generous hospitality, for it ever to be forgotten by me. While I feel happy in thus having an opportunity to do justice to the higher orders of the people in the Highlands, I must not forget the lower; my heart warms with the most lively gratitude when I recollect the kind reception I have often found in their lonely hut, for house it cannot be called, when weary and almost worn out with fatigue, being frequently overtaken with a thunder storm or sudden change of weather, with what sympathetic kindness have they presented me with their homely fare, with what attention dryed my wet clothes, and although the whole furniture of my bed room was only clean straw and blankets, I sleeped as sound, and rose as refreshed in the morning, if not more so, than ever I did in the best inn in England.

In all mountainous countries the weather is very changeable, often the morning and forenoon will be extremely pleasant, when the sky will be suddenly overcast and rain will fall in torrents; I have sometimes found it nearly as heavy as ever I experienced in the Torrid Zone; under such circumstances to find even a hut, affords relief inconceivable but to them who have experienced such. There is likewise many large districts in the Highlands, both in the main land and in the islands, where a horse cannot travel; a person wishing to have a tolerable knowledge of the Highlands of Scotland, must submit to take many a weary journey on foot, although communications between places are wonderfully improved since my first journey to that mountainous part of the country. The great and truly patriotic exertions which have been made by numerous individuals, in building neat and comfortable villages, in getting an additional number of custom houses for the conveniency of those engaged

in the fishing trade, in making new roads, &c. &c. would fill a volume. It gives me pleasure likewise to mention that the *State* has occasionally given some small pecuniary assistance, and is at this time expending considerable sums on the Caledonian canal. If the vast sums we are constantly sending to those countries from whence it will never return, were laid out in the improvement at home, would it not answer a more valuable purpose?

To convey to people not acquainted with that part of the kingdom, a proper idea of these matters, it is necessary to observe, that that part of the country which we commonly denominate the Highlands, contains an extent (including the islands) of some hundred miles, the number of landed proprietors in all this extent of country is inconceivably small, to any person accustomed to live in England, but the poor people are numerous; in the island of Lewis, which I think is forty or fifty miles long, and about thirty broad, there is only one proprietor of the whole island, and he has not resided there for several years past; even on the main land you may travel a long summer's day without meeting a house, equal to a tolerable farm house, in the south of Scotland; and as for the middling class of people, who are so numerous, and so wealthy in England, there are very few in the Highlands; there are a few shopkeepers or people in the mercantile line in the villages, who may be in easy circumstances, and that is saying the most of them; but during that season of general distress, all their capital and more was sunk by credit amongst the poor people in the country, and of which they could not at that time collect a fraction, and they were only kept on foot by the indulgence given to them by merchants in the south. Even at this moment the country in general is but little recovered from its distress. I am afraid I have intruded too much on your patience, as well as of your readers, but I consider the matter as of importance both as it regards myself and the public.

I will only again repeat, that the general distress of the people in the Highlands, and islands of Scotland during the winter of 1807 and part of 1808 was great in the extreme, that great numbers

of cattle of various kinds died from absolute want; if many of the poor people did not suffer the same fate, it is only one of the many instances on record, how little will support human life for a considerable length of time.

During the winter of 1807, I had a regular correspondence with Major Melville Ullapool, Lochbroom; John M'Kenzie, merchant, do.; John M'Aulay, merchant, Stornoway, Island of Lewis, all whose letters I will send you if required; I can, if necessary, procure the testimony of one of the magistrates of this place, who resided in Dingwall during the spring of 1808, as well as some of the most respectable inhabitants who have connections in those northern districts. As for my own name, make what use of it you please, although some might think it confiding rather too much to give it to an anonymous, evil minded, I had almost said calumniating correspondent.

But to return to my subject, how many noblemen and gentlemen attended this meeting, which was mentioned in the newspapers, or to what extent they carried their charities, or how much *meal* they either gave away, or sold at a lower price than the current; I freely confess I never could learn, but at the same time I am ready and willing to give credit to the utmost, I well know ability, and not inclination would be wanting.

I will, for the sake of argument, likewise admit that every landed proprietor in the Highlands, had been actuated by one heart and one mind for the relief of the people, they were not equal to the task, without doing the most essential injury to their own families, so great and so general was the distress.

I must now beg your indulgence while I address myself more particularly to your Correspondent, CHURCH AND STATE, a most formidable name no doubt, yet with such I now enter the list, and throw the gauntlet with scornful defiance to my antagonist!

How far I have proved all that I have set forth in my short essay in the Star newspaper, I now leave your numerous readers to judge, and call on CHURCH AND STATE to prove his assertion,

viz. that all those who endeavoured to call the attention of the public to the wants and distresses of the people in the Highlands were "concealed enemies to our best and wisest of sovereigns and his most virtuous and exalted family."

I have now lived more than the average estimate of human life and begun to consider myself as standing on the threshold of another world; all the various avocations in which I have been engaged have been of a public nature, so that I am pretty well known from the banks of the Tweed to the Shetland islands: And I now challenge CHURCH AND STATE with all his other auxiliaries to produce one instance, either from any thing I have ever wrote, or in my whole conduct and conversation that would bear the most distant construction of being an enemy to either my king or country. I scruple not to assert, that to promote the happiness of my fellow mortals, to preserve our glorious constitution in its original purity, and that it may be handed down uncontaminated to the latest posterity, has been the constant wish of my heart; however feeble my efforts, they have all been directed to those purposes, and for which I have often sacrificed my own personal interest. I cannot conceive by what strange concatenation of ideas your correspondent could be brought to think that, because some persons had pleaded the cause of humanity, they were therefore enemies to their king and country.

Is it possible that CHURCH AND STATE has so little studied the human heart as not to know that to pity and sympathize with the distressed, is the sweetest cordial which suffering humanity can receive; but to be neglected, overlooked, or forgotten, gives a double sting to every calamity.

One word more and I am done, I cheerfully subscribe to part of the assertion of your correspondent, "Best and wisest," &c. &c. Setting aside many other reasons, every novice in the knowledge of the British Constitution, knows that the king can do no wrong, and I admire the maxim; but before he again makes use of the word *virtue* in the same connection in which

he laces it, I wi sh to hear his definition of the term; I scarcely think he will include either economy or conjugal fidelity.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble servant,

Berwick, 12th May, 1809. VERITAS.

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE EXTRAORDINARY COLLECTION OF SALTPETRE IN FRANCE.

THE following extract, from Mr. Prieurs's Account of the extraordinary collection of Saltpetre, which took place in the second and third year of the French Republic, gives a wonderful proof of the energetic impulse which pervaded that nation, when in a manner unprepared to resist the formidable force in league against it. See a general account of this at p. 415.

"One still recollects with astonishment and admiration, the enthusiastic spirit of every Frenchman, at a time, when their country was in the greatest danger; and the prodigious efforts which resulted from it, towards furnishing an enormous quantity of arms of every kind, and of gunpowder, which the nation was much in want of—the almost instantaneous erection of numberless buildings, in all parts of the Republic, for making and repairing all sorts of polished arms, muskets, and cannons of every bore, both for the land and sea service; as well as the incredible quantity of ammunition, utensils, machines, and other necessaries for the consumption and use of more than 900,000 men, stationed at one time on the frontiers, independent of the national guards in the interior*: in a word, so great a toil, as may be easily conceived, put in action an incredible number of workmen.

* To give a full idea of the immensity of this fabrication, it will be within bounds to declare, that, in one month, there were delivered from the founderies, 597 brass, and 452 iron cannon, of different bores; and 7000 brass, and 12 or 13,000 iron cannon, were mounted fit for service, in the space of one year.

"It was found necessary to employ therein, those men whose labour was of an analogous kind; that is to say, men of different vocations in the rough work of wood and metals; and even such as were acquainted with the more refined and finished parts. It was necessary also, in a manner, to make apprentices of those workmen, who had been taken from their usual occupations, and to put them under intelligent and skilful masters; these also were to be instructed by artists still more experienced, who would throw a light upon the practical part, rectify, simplify, and entirely change it, in certain cases, by taking advantage of the acquired and accurate knowledge of the first men of the kind: in short, it was necessary, that all should be constantly instructed, moved to action, encouraged, and sustained, by a powerful government, which gave every proof of being devoted to the service of its country, and was endowed with sound judgment and energetic will. But, if I may be allowed the expression, it was necessary to give impulse to a whole nation, when the business was brought forward, of extracting every where the saltpetre earth contained in the French soil. This art was, in fact, an object more confined; it was almost generally unknown. Private interest was alarmed at seeing it set on foot; and still more numerous prejudices produced a variety of obstacles. Men could not be persuaded that persons so untaught, and at that time perfect strangers to the business, could all at once engage in it with success; they could not believe that France was so rich in that precious commodity, which was never known to have been extracted in sufficient quantity for ordinary use; and of which a full supply had only been obtained, by means of what was brought from India.

"In the mean time, at the invitation of the National Convention, proclaimed by a decree of the 14th of *Frimaire, an 2*, the citizens gave themselves up to the making of saltpetre. The number of buildings erected in the Republic, on this grand occasion, amounted rapidly to 6000. Necessary instructions were every where distributed by order of government. France was divided into large districts, each of which was continually

surveyed, by an inspector skilled in arts and sciences. Under each inspector, in every department, was placed a former Director of the National Administration of Saltpetre Works; who appointed in each district, a citizen sufficiently intelligent to preside over the formation of the offices, and to regulate the works; and thus was activity established in every place at once.

On the other hand, a summons was issued for every district to send two robust and intelligent cannoniers to Paris, to receive their instructions from the most skilful persons *; who were to explain to them the art of preparing saltpetre..of refining it, and of making gunpowder; and to some of them, the mode of casting cannon. These pupils were then sent back into the different establishments, to assist in the works according to their capacities. Government kept up an active correspondence with all its agents; it supplied them occasionally with every necessary, and every where made easy the executive part. It was known, that every district could easily furnish a thousand weight of saltpetre every decade, and orders were given for that quantity; places were pointed out where to send it to; the means of conveying it were fixed upon; and frequent accounts were rendered of every operation. In short, so much care produced the desired effects; more than sixteen millions of pounds of rough saltpetre were collected in one year †; and

* There were sent to Paris, in consequence of this order, about 1,100 men, to whom citizens Guyton, Fourcroy, Dufourny, Bertholet, Carny, Pluvinet, Monge, Hassenfratz, and Perrier, gave instructive lectures, on the fabrication of saltpetre and cannon. This course commenced on the first *Ventose, an* 2, and the summary of each lecture was formed into a little work, and printed by order of the Committee of Public Safety. This Committee also gave charge to Citizen Monge, to draw up a complete description of the process for making cannon; in consequence of which, he published a most valuable work upon that subject, in large 4to. with a number of plates.

† The summing up of the decadary accounts, addressed officially to government announce a production of 16,754,039lbs. of saltpetre, from the 14th *Frimaire, an* 2, to the same date, *an* 3.

the working of it up, although recalled in the following year, to the laws formerly enacted, still yielded nearly five millions and a half of this saline substance.

" But thus filling the magazines was not sufficient, it was necessary to refine it for making powder; the former mode was too tedious, too embarrassing, in a word, was impracticable, considering the urgent necessity for powder. A new and more advantageous process was proposed by M. Carny, which when properly executed, requires less time, consumes less fuel, disposes the saltpetre to dry more readily, demands less extent of ground and buildings, and consequently occasions less loss of saltpetre.

" In a short time, the refinery of *l'Unité* was built, on the abbey-ground of St. Germain-des-pres, at Paris. Saltpetre flowed there in profusion; and this establishment alone yielded in the refined state, regularly every day, near 30,000lbs *.

" As to the process of making powder, it has not only been abridged, brought to perfection in the old powder works, and carried to a degree of strength hitherto unknown; but a fabric, which may be called gigantic, the *works* of *Grenelle*, was erected at one of the extremities of Paris. There, methods altogether new, were put in practice, for mixing and triturating the ingredients, as well as rendering the composition more compact, and of granulating it: the machines and mechanical means were also entirely new †. This immense fabric, which scarcely existed five months from its commencement, had delivered out to the armies more than 1,500,000lbs. of good powder, before the constructions necessary to the establishment were completed... and, at a time, when it had proceeded so far as to fabricate

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* It was in part burnt, by accident, on the 4th *Fructidor*, *an* 2. which circumstance did not long interrupt the business; it was renewed at length, although on a less scale than before.

† This new method of making powder, was still due to Citizen Carny, whose zeal was equal to his knowledge and talents.

daily 33,000 weight of well conditioned powder, it was accidentally blown up, and reduced to a frightful heap of ruins. *

ON DRIVING AWAY FLIES.

Mr. Editor *Manchester, 3d May*, 1809.

I BEG leave to enclose you what perhaps may be acceptable to some of your readers at the approaching season of the year, that is a receipt for keeping flies out of apartments and stables, and driving them away from horses. It was purchased some little time since at the Leipsig Michaelmas fair, where it is customary to expose for sale various receipts and nostrums in sealed covers, and this at the time had a very extensive demand. "Put into an earthen pot half a pound of Cantharides, an ounce and half of Gourd seed; Mother wort, Sassafrass, root of the St. John's wort, and spirit of Ants, of each half an ounce; a quarter of an ounce of Orpiment, a handful of Savin, the whole being cut small or reduced to powder; close the pot hermetically, luteing the interstices of the lid with flour paste. After the contents of the pot have boiled sufficiently, take it from the fire and let it stand 24 hours in a cool place, then uncover the pot, and with a feather smear the frames of the windows and doors, both of apartments and stables from which you are desirous of keeping the flies. A single coat is sufficient for a whole season, but if the rain should chance to take it off, care must be had to renew it. The smell of this preparation, which is scarcely perceptible to man, is so insupportable to flies, that there is not a single instance of one having entered by an open window or a door to which this liquid has been applied. To keep them away from horses, it is sufficient to besmear the harness, the girt, or a part of the saddle with this liquid." P.

* This catastrophe happened on the 14th *Fructidor, an* 2. It was thought to have been occasioned by the imprudence of a workman, notwithstanding the strictest police and vigilance. It was afterwards judged prudent, to form several establishments on a smaller scale.

ACCOUNT OF THE PATENTS,

Enrolled during the last Six Months, as more immediately relating to the Arts and Manufactures.

IT is our intention to give a complete retrospect of all the inventions, patents and improvements in every branch of trade or manufacture, half yearly; and that every benefit may result, both to the public and the inventor, from an extensive circulation of the same throughout our principal manufacturing towns, as well as the whole of Great Britain, where our Work is now circulated; we will readily give place for the insertion in our Work monthly, of any description or prospectus as relative thereto; at the same time we have to request the patentees or or inventors will favour us with the loan of a drawing or print of the same, or those having prospective impressions for circulation, will find it highly to their interest to send 3000 copies thereof, free of expence to the Editor, by the 21st of the month, when they will be stitched up and circulated with The Tradesman, or Commercial Magazine.

A Machine for Dressing Hemp,

By Mr. Richard Fothergill, of Sunderland. Mr. F. divides the whole machine into seven parts, of which the first part or operation is to bruise, clean, open, and free hemp from its native husk, so as to make it fit for the subsequent processes. The second, third, fourth and fifth parts or operations of the machine are to dress and draw the hemp and render it fit for spinning. The sixth part or operation is to spin the same into thread or yarn. And the seventh or last part is the twisting or making the thread or yarn into ropes or cordage. These several parts are described by figures which cannot be introduced here, so that we can do nothing more than announce the invention.

Method of Discharging Colours from Dyed Silk,

By Mr. Archibald Jones, of Stepney. This invention consists in taking one pint of aqua fortis (nitric acid we presume,) and diluting it with an equal quantity of water, thickened with flour or any other substance, to such a consistancy as may be proper for the blocks with which the patterns are printed. After they are printed, they are to be put into a steaming box, where they are to be continued till the discharge is brought out, they are then rinsed and dried.

For making Pipes or Pumps for conveying Water,

By Mr. William Bell, of Birmingham. To obviate the objections made to wooden and metallic pipes for the conveyance of water, Mr. Bell has obtained a patent for Tubes of Porcelain Pottery, and other compositions which are vitrifiable and not liable to corrosion or decay. These tubes are formed in such a manner, as that their ends shall fit one within the other, and they are then made water or even air tight by means of cements. It is recommended by the Patentee, that the pipes should be inclosed in cast iron pipes, or cases to defend them from breaking by external accidents, and from bursting by the internal pressure of the water,

Mr. B. notices compound metals as being less corrosive than the real metals of which they are formed, and therefore adapted to the same use as his porcelain tubes.

We think the originality of the invention cannot justly be claimed by Mr. B. for we ourselves have for many years since observed spouts and pipes for the conveyance of water made of stone pottery, in Surry, and the Metropolis, from the different manufactories at Lambeth and Vauxhall. But these are liable to great danger from frost, which the Patentee does not seem to have taken notice of.

Improvements in the Construction of Lamps,

By Mr. Charles Seward, of Lancaster. The reservoir of oil may be made of any shape, so that it is very shallow, or at least as shallow as it conveniently can, in order that the oil may be always near the flame, and have as little as possible to ascend up the wick. The body of the lamp should be made no larger than to contain a sufficient quantity of oil for each time of burning.

The tube that contains the wick is flat, * and reaches to the bottom of the lamp, and in order to give room to the wick, a little on one side of the wick tube is cut away or doubled up at the bottom. The advantage attending this construction of the tube is, that the oil is warmed and kept from coagulating, especially that part of it which immediately surrounds the wick and is in contact with the tube, which in consequence of its conducting power soon becomes warm throughout its whole length. In a tube of this kind, the wick is not liable to slide down and extinguish the light; it is soldered or otherwise fixed into a small round plate of tin, brass, or other metal, the edge of which rests upon a shoulder on the inside of a brass screw. The chimney or lamp glass, has nothing remarkable; it is placed about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch above the top of the wick tube, leaving a space from the bottom of the chimney to the top of the brass screw of about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch for the admission of air. The chimney is supported by a wire capable of springing at opening so as to embrace the lamp glass. The advantages set forth by the Patentee are, that they will burn the most common oil without the least smell or smoke, and give a clear and bright light, that they are also very simple, and are equally adapted for the manufactory or the drawing room.

Method of Manufacturing Brushes from Whalebone,

By Mr. Samuel Crackles, of Kingston-upon-Hull; the specification states that he takes bone, which comes from the mouth of the whale, and having cut it into lengths of 9, 12, or 18 inches, boils or steeps it in water for such a length of time, as the nature of it may require to make it soft and flexable; in this state it may be cut with a plane, knife, or other sharp instrument into thin shavings or slices, which may be split, cut, or torn by having lances fixed in front of the plane or knife, into small pieces resembling bristles of all sizes and degrees of strength. When the bone is thus reduced into substances resembling bristles, it must be laid in a convenient place that it may become perfectly dry, when it may be worked up into brushes; those that are to be set with

* Vide page 136, No. 8.

pitch, may be seared or singed at one end, to make them resemble the roots, and bear at the other, that it may appear as the flag of the bristle.

A Machine for Washing Linen,

By Mr. Zachariah Barrett, of Croydon; consisting of a wooden trough having an inclined bottom, the inside surface is made uneven by grooves or projections about an inch asunder; the ribs of the grooves are hollowed so as to give them a wavy appearance, and into the hollows may be introduced small pieces of buff or other elastic substance, which in the operation is supposed to act similar to the human fingers. A hole is made in the bottom of the trough to let the suds off. On the inside, and parallel with its ends, a roller is fixed on centres covered with cork, leather, or any other soft substance, to prevent noise in the operation of washing, which is performed by a person pressing the clothes in the trough with a loose board called the agitator, the under side of which, is supported by and moves on the roller before mentioned. This agitator is constructed of one or more pieces of board 2 feet 6 inches long framed together, so as to form a flat surface, nearly of the width of the interior, having two holes or spaces cut out in the upper end for the operator's hands. The lower end, about an inch high, is covered with leather or cork, with one or two pieces projecting at the bottom, similar to those in the hollow parts of the grooves in the inside of the trough. Across the top trough is a strong bar or shelf of wood, on which may be placed an apparatus of any proper construction for pressing out the water, to be used as a substitute for wringing. This apparatus is a box or tub, into which the wet things may be put and the water pressed out by a piece of wood of the size nearly of the interior of the box, attached to the end of a screw fixed in a frame. A leaver or other means of creating a pressure may be adopted, but if a screw is used, it should be encircled with a cylinder of leather to keep it free from wet, which would otherwise render its action stiff and unpleasant.

Improvements in the Manufacture of Mustard,

By William Shotwell, of York. This invention consists in taking mustard-bran, or the offal of mustard, after as much mustard flour has been taken out as is done in the usual way, which bran is wetted with water and ground, and then immersed in water till the most ponderous parts fall to the bottom; then while the flour is suspended, all that is above the bran is to be drawn into a flannel, or other strainer placed over a vat, which vat is to have a luch at its bottom; the strainer serves to filter the mustard, and prevents any particles of bran from passing into the vat. In this vat the mustard flour is suffered to precipitate, and the water is drawn off from the flour as close as possible, and may be used for succeeding parcels of the same sort of bran. During the process the air must be kept from the mustard to preserve its pungency. To make dry mustard from the bran, after as much mustard flour has been taken as is usual, the Patentee takes the coals of Indian corn, breaks them small, mixes them with the mustard bran, grinds them in a mill, and sifts them as often as the process is found profitable, for the purpose of which he uses a frame about 6 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 2 inches deep, into which is fixed another frame or frames with silk bottoms through this by means of a velocity obtained by mechanical

contrivances the mustard is passed. The sieve is to be supplied by a hopper placed above it, and to this Mr. S. lays an exclusive claim. The sieve should be so hung that it may be conveniently brushed under the bottom, or brushes may be fixed the length of the sieve, to be moved by a crank or other machinery.

New Method of Slaughtering Cattle,

By Joseph Cuff, of Whitechapel. This specification mentions cattle of every description, from oxen downwards, but the drawings are confined to hogs. The chief method of Mr. Cuff, seems to be his keeping the animals to be killed in a certain kind of pen in the slaughter house, and that two persons are employed in the business, or perhaps three: the occupation of one person is to catch the beast, or by some manœuvre to fasten a rope or hook on one or both of its hind legs; another person is then by means of a wheel or pully or other apparatus, to draw the animal up to a certain height, and a third person is to fix the rope on the tenter hooks, and while thus suspended with its head downward the animal's throat is to be cut. We much doubt if this invention is any improvement on the method of slaughtering cattle.

Machinery for Reducing Drugs, &c. into fine Powder,

By Edward Dampiers, Primrose Street, London. This machinery consists of a large wheel or flat surface of iron, fixed to a vertical shaft or arbor, to be driven round by the powers commonly used in manufactures. Upon the face of the wheel is attached by screws, keys or bolts, certain cutters or raspers, with the edges or faces toothed and directed upwards, each of which is fixed so that its length shall be directed towards the shaft, either with such an obliquity as that the line of the length of each rasper shall every where cross the circles described by the motion of its teeth; and close to each cutter or rasper, there is a perforation or long hole quite through the face of the wheel, for the purpose of permitting the rasped wood or other material to fall through. In the use of this machinery, the drugs are placed and secured upon the face of the said wheel, which by its rotation causes the teeth of the cutters to act upon the same, and to cut off portions or raspings from the same, which fall through into a proper receptacle. The wheel may be levelled inwards or outwards, and admits of various forms and dimensions, and by various contrivances all the cutters may be fixed upon the wheel at once, or a part of them may be separately attached or taken out when needful.

A Composition for making Trays, Waiters, and various Articles by Presses or Stamps,

By Mr. Thomas Jones, of Bliston, Staffordshire. The ingredients used are varied according to the size of the articles to be manufactured. For those that are small, he takes 100lbs. of rope, 20lbs. of rags, and for large articles 100lbs. of rope, and 100lbs. of rags is added. These are reduced to a pulp, and mixed with a certain small proportion of vitriolic acid. Various other materials are mentioned, but those above stated are deemed the best; and to make the said pulp into different articles, Mr. J. recommends that a wire or other sieve, of a similar size and shape to the article required, to be taken and used in the manner directed in the specification. To render the mode of operation intelligi-

ble, the Patentee has given an example, shewing in what way the frame and sieve are placed to collect the composition or pulp for making an oval canoe. He then puts on a flannel or woollen cloth, and upon that a board, and then turns the pulp out of the sieve upon the flannel and board upon the top of it, and presses the same together lightly, to force out part of the liquid by which the pulp felt is made. This being between the dies or tools of the shape of the articles wanted, is put into a press, in order to render it at once solid, and of the required shape. It is now to be put into a stove or oven of a proper degree of heat, where it is kept till it is nearly, but not entirely dry, and then it is to be taken out of the oven, put between the dies and pressed violently, so as to set it and make it smooth. After this, it is put into the oven again till it is perfectly dried; but great caution must be used to prevent it from warping; this is affected by means of a frame, made in the form of the inside of the articles, and weights to keep it in its proper form. It may next, if necessary, be hammered over to make it smooth and flat, and then being perfectly dry, it is to be dipped in the Japan liquid, and there suffered to remain till the said liquid has perfectly penetrated it, when it is to be dried and varnished. The dies may be made of iron, or any other metal, or hard substance.

[WE have to request the indulgence of several of our Correspondents for deferring their communications, through the want of room this month, owing to the close of our Second Volume, with the Index and Retrospect of the last six months. The Proprietors cannot take a better opportunity than the present, at the completion of their 12th Number, and after a year's labour now crowned with a success far surpassing their most sanguine expectations, to return their sincere thanks to the numerous contributors to their Work, which has been the means of giving it that stability it has acquired; and also to their numerous Readers, for a circulation which bids fair in a short time, if not to exceed, at least to equal that of any Periodical Work extant. In gratitude for such support, while most of the Monthly Publications have rose their price, in consequence of the great advance in paper during the last six months; the Proprietors of the present Work, although they equally feel the burthen, are determined to continue at the same price, and at the same time to spare neither trouble or expence to render their work deserving of that patronage which they have already received.

Agreeable to the wishes of some of our Correspondents, with respect to mixing the *utile* with the *dulce*, we have endeavoured to meet their suggestions by the future arrangements of the following heads.]

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES, AND MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

Singular Phenomenon in Wales.

A RESPECTABLE correspondent at Pontypool, has furnished us with the following singular circumstance. A young man of the name of William Davies, belonging to the Monmouth local militia band, finding

himself unwell, applied for medical assistance, but obtaining no relief, he went to Pontypool and was advised to drink some mineral water in the neighbourhood; having done so, he soon afterwards vomited a creature similar to a lizard, in length 7 inches from head to tail, with eyes, two rows of teeth six up and six down, and four claws or feet, exactly resembling those of a lizard. The man said he was subject to very frequent startings from the gnawing of the creature, but that he is now fast recovering and like to do well.

Bristol Docks.

The New Docks are at length completed after struggling through numberless unforeseen difficulties, the directors of this concern have fulfilled their engagement, and have added another monument of the enterprize of modern times, to the many useful as well as ornamental, which adorn this proud and happy island.

Leeds intended Improvement.

At a numerous meeting of the principal inhabitants of Leeds, have lately resolved to apply to parliament, for an act to amend the Leeds Water-works Acts; to compel residents to clear away the dirt from the street in front of their houses, to extend the lamps, to appoint additional overseers in such divisions of the town, as the increased population may require. Also for the erection of a sessions house, rotation office, officers for the lieutenancy and commissioners of taxes, guard house, store room, engine house, &c.; the probable expence of the buildings has been estimated at about 5000*l.*

It may perhaps be interesting, to observe the amount of the population of Leeds, according to the census taken by government in 1801, since which time, it is computed that the actual population has increased near one-tenth. The different divisions of the town only, contained 6000 houses, and 27,115 inhabitants, of whom 10,000 were returned employed in various trades. But the different townships being included within the liberty of Leeds, viz. Armley, Beeston, Bramley, Humber, &c.; the whole population of Leeds liberty was 11,258 houses, and 53,162 inhabitants, of whom 20,367 were returned in trade, handicraft, and manufactures.

Curious Marine Experiment.

Lieutenant Brown of the navy, lately made an experiment above Westminster Bridge, with Colonel Brown's military canvas bateaux or boats. Having mounted an 18 pounder under the directions of the Colonel, he fired it off in passing the river; the shock and recoil of the gun made the bateaux settle about one inch in the water, from which the Colonel concluded that these bateaux might be usefully employed, in clearing the banks of a river occupied by an enemy, and cover the landing of troops. We understand that the Colonel was so satisfied with the trial, that he proposes in a short time, to exhibit six of these bateaux above Westminster Bridge, each to carry a 12 pounder in the bow and stern, and to be engaged in a sham fight for the amusement of the spectators. These bateaux, mostly of canvas, take to pieces, and folds up so as to form but a small bundle, to be carried like a small knapsack at the soldiers back.

Curious Experiment of affording Relief to Vessels in Distress.

An experiment exciting much interest, was recently tried at Woolwich, the invention of Captain Manby, barrack master of Yarmouth, for the purpose of getting communications with vessels stranded on a lee shore, to save their crews in the darkest night. Three requisites were necessary to effect this important object, first to discover precisely where the wrecked vessel was, if it was not in the power of the crew to point out her distressing situation by luminous signals. Secondly, To lay the piece of artillery with accuracy for the object. And, thirdly, To make the flight of the rope perfectly discernable to those on shore, and to those for whose safety it was intended.

A small mortar firing a paper ball high into the air at a certain calculated distance, it was exploded, disengaging a shower of large balls of fire that kept a luminous fall nearly to the horizon, where the vessel was supposed to be seen, and a stand having two perpendiculars in it, was pointed to the object; the stand supposing to have ascertained the direct position of the wrecked vessel. The mortar was to be placed behind it, directed to the line of the two perpendiculars, and the rope regularly laid on the ground in its front, the mortar being loaded with a shell, having three large fuzes or rather rockets in it, which when fired, carried the rope surrounded by such an immense blaze of light, that could scarcely be conceived, and carried the end of the rope towards the wreck. All, before whom the experiment was made, congratulated the inventor, and expressed their fullest conviction of its utility.

Accident at Pool.

While the inhabitants were assembled in the town hall, to consider of a vote of thanks to Mr. Wardle, the floor suddenly gave way, and upwards of 2000 persons were precipitated with great violence, upwards of 20 feet, by which several had their limbs broken, but happily no lives were lost. To add to the catastrophe, the market had been held the day previous, and the shambles underneath not being removed, numbers were dreadfully lacerated by falling on the hooks.

Expence of the Poor at Liverpool.

At the annual meeting of the vestry of the parish of Liverpool, it appears from the estimates laid before them, that the amount of the expenditure at the workhouse, and allowances to the out-poor, house of correction, lunatics, and incidental charges, was no less a sum than 38,094*l.*; and that the average number of paupers in the workhouse from 31st March, 1808, to 25th March, 1809, has been 1142 people. The increase of the out-door poor has been very considerable, but from the great attention of the parish officers, and the late church-wardens in particular, the utmost economy has been practised, and thereby prevent an increase of the poor rates.

The following are the rates of the parish.—For the support and employment of the poor 2*s.* 9*d.* in the pound,—for the churches and clergy 2½*d.*—and for the land tax ½*d.* making in all 3*s.* in the pound on the rental.

The New Wiltshire and Berkshire Canal

Is intended to be opened into the Thames at Abingdon, in September

next, by means of which, and the junction at Semington, with the Kennett and Avon, which communicates with the river Avon at Bath, there will be a complete inland water communication between Bristol and London.

Improvement in the Manufacture of White Lead.

It appears that a considerable beneficial alteration has been made lately in the process of drying white lead, in an extensive manufactory in the neighbourhood of London, by which the fatal *constipations of the bowels*, so common amongst the workmen, has much decreased. The mode adopted is, that instead of laying it on chalk, it is now poured into earthenware pans, and left to dry in them, by which the lead does not undergo so much handling as heretofore, and the fine particles of it, which used to float in great abundance about the room, are not perceived in such dense clouds as they used to be; this dust entering the mouth, was one principal cause of the diseases to which the workmen were liable.

Asylum for Penitent Prostitutes at Plymouth.

In a few months from the opening of this Asylum, 24 penitents have been received into, many from distant counties and places. One came from Portsmouth to take shelter under its roof, and certainly not from pecuniary considerations, as she had at the time of her admission several pounds in her pocket. Some of this number have been placed at service with respectable families; others have been restored to the bosom of their friends and families with mutual joy and thankfulness, and 15 remain. The spirit with which this charity is patronised by the inhabitants, is infinitely to their credit, and will no doubt prove an extensive blessing to the public.

Devastation by the late Floods.

In our last number, we had to notice the great losses sustained in different counties of England, particularly the maritime ones, from the great floods occasioned by the continual rain, overflowing the banks of the rivers, and the melting of the snow from the hills; we now have to observe from the continental journals, that the damage done at the same time, and from the same cause, has been much more heavily felt in various parts of Holland, Germany, Bavaria, and Austria. The ice floating down the lower Danube, had fixed itself near the city of Vienna and carried away the handsome bridge belonging to the palace of Prince Rasumowski, on the Vienna canal. In the neighbourhood of Bremen, the floods have broke more than 20 dykes, and otherwise occasioned such damage, that it will take the inhabitants more than six months to repair. The accounts from Holland are still worse, scarce a village but has lost several inhabitants, numbers of houses swept away, and numerous flocks, and in one village only, Meteren, consisting of 64 houses, 28 have been totally destroyed. At Westervoord, a miller, whose house was surrounded by the floods, after the greatest exertions, succeeded in placing his wife and four children in a tree; he also had placed another child in a tub; when the tree was suddenly carried away by the violence of the stream and his wife and children were precipitated into the foaming waves; he repeated his efforts to save them, but in vain; he saw them all perish, and the poor man himself

sunk lifeless under the weight of his misfortune; the infant that was placed in the tub was the only individual saved.

In the district of Beteive alone, is the following account of damage done; the number of persons drowned is stated to be 112, cattle drowned 1441, houses destroyed 426, houses damaged 783. One of the most afflicting circumstances is in the accounts from Neerrynen, a farmer named Adam Boestra, after having lost his house, and 25 head of cattle, succeeded in conveying his wife to a place of safety, but afterwards he returned in order to save his four children; not having any choice which to save first, he took them altogether in his arms, but his strength failing him, he was obliged to drop them and see them all perish before his eyes. Upwards of 800,000 florins had already been subscribed for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

Enormous Rat.

Lately, Mr. Hicks, of Heathfield, killed in his barn, a male rat of a very uncommon size, the measure of his length from the point of his nose to the extremity of his tail being twenty-two inches.

Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The fifteenth year's report of this Society, is of the most flattering kind, and the receipts for the year were 409*l.*; the committee announces that the number of that class of members which was instituted with a particular view to the admission of ladies to the privileges of the library, has this year considerable increased; and they also repeat, that not any inconvenience has or is likely to arise from such increase. To this institution, is annexed another called the *New Institution*, the object of which, is to communicate philosophical knowledge by means of lectures and experiments. This report discloses also the establishment of similar institutions at Falton, Ayr, Paisley, Greenock, Durham, Darlington, and North and South Shields.

Sheffield Society, for bettering the Condition of Chimney Sweepers.

Notwithstanding the many societies and meetings for superseding the necessity of climbing boys, which can never be obviated while the old construction of chimnies is pursued, we think nothing hitherto has been done so effectually, for bettering the condition of chimney sweepers, (and sweepers we must have as long as we have chimnies,) than the following resolutions, printed and circulated in the town of Sheffield, by the master chimney sweepers, and highly approved of by a committee appointed to regulate the same, viz. We the master chimney sweepers, resident in Sheffield, do agree to the following resolutions.

1st. That we will not take any boys as an apprentice under the age of eight years, nor continue him longer in servitude than sixteen.

2nd. That we will not send out any boys to work before 4 o'clock in the morning in summer, and 5 in the winter.

3d. That we will not permit any boy to go out to climb a chimney after 12 o'clock at noon, nor will we suffer our apprentices or boys employed by us to seek work, or to be any ways engaged in business out of doors after 5 o'clock in the afternoon in summer, and 4 in winter.

4th. That each boy shall have a good breakfast before he leaves home in the morning, a good dinner between the hours of 12 and 2 at noon, and a good supper between the hours of 5 and 7 in the evening.

5th. That every two boys shall be allowed one good bed, with sufficient covering, and shall be allowed, at least, eight hours rest in each night.

6th. That we will provide every boy with decent and sufficient warm clothing as a sweeping dress, including a pair of good shoes, to be worn always when he is on duty; also a suitable cap, having a plate in front with his master's name and place of abode engraved thereon.

7th. That over and above the sweeping dress, we will provide for each boy a complete suit of good clothes, including linen, hat, shoes, and stockings on every Easter Sunday; and that he shall appear in the same before the committee for bettering the condition of climbing boys, and on the Monday following, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, at the Cutler's hall or other convenient place, and they shall be permitted to dine there or elsewhere on that day at the committee's expence.

8th. That we will not on any occasion lend our boys to each other, or to any other persons in the trade.

9th. That we do engage on every Lord's day, to send our apprentices and boys to some Sunday school, approved of by the aforesaid committee, and also to divine service with the rest of the children who attend the school.

Caution against Swindlers, and Forged Notes.

Several depredators have lately been very industrious in circulating Luton Bank Notes of 5*l.* and 10*l.* each, purporting them to be payable at a firm in Threadneedle Street. A woman of genteel appearance and address, is now in custody for passing these notes, as is also an elderly man; it is conjectured that notes of this description to the amount of several thousand pounds are in circulation.

Several forged notes have been detected at Portsmouth lately, for various sums, being executed in a very curious manner; the whole face of the notes, both the parts respecting the written and copper-plate characters being painted with a camel hair pencil and India ink. However good the representation of the copy, they are easily detected, being painted on common silver, or what is called hat paper. The forger of these notes appears to have been a musician on board a man of war laying there, on whom some real notes, together with copies of the same not quite finished, and the articles used for executing the same was found; he is committed to Winchester goal for trial at the next assizes.

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL, SINCE OUR LAST.

West Indies.

FROM Jamaica, the Mary Oswald, 548 hhds. sugar, 149 puncheons rum, 624 bags pimento, 4 tons fustic, and 6 casks coffee.—The Ayrgyle, Lightly, 100 tons logwood, 336 serons and 36 bales cotton, 50 pipes rum, 1000 hides, 19 barrels and 13 tierces sugar, and 56 tierces coffee.—The Fame, T. Powell, 40 tierces sugar, 100 pipes rum, 120 tierces coffee, 200 bales and pockets cotton, 93 bags pimento, 40 tons logwood, and 22 tons fustic.—The Governor Carleton, J. M'Pherson, 409 bags cotton, 700 ox and cow hides, 7 bags pimento, 132 puncheons rum, 4 casks cocoa, 21 tons fustic,

10 tons lignum vitæ, and 41 logs mahogany.—The Ceres, J. King, from Demerara, 200 hhds. sugar, 115 puncheons rum, 235 bags cotton, and 12 casks coffee.—The Richard, J. Greenup, 453 hhds. sugar, 50 hhds. molasses, 78 pipes rum, 356 bales cotton, and 29 casks and 29 tierces coffee.—The Thames, J. Grieve, 280 hdds. sugar, 199 bags coffee, 15 pipes rum, and 840 bags cotton.—The Jesse, T. Boag, 241 hhds. sugar, 138 bags coffee, 13 pipes rum, and 240 bags cotton.—Ann, T. Rawleigh, from Nevis, 128 hhds. and 53 tierces sugar, 123 barrels, 126 puncheons and 3 pipes rum, and 18 bales cotton.—The Jane, J. Corrie, from Surinam, 175 bags coffee, 327 hhds. and 2 barrels sugar, and 40 bales cotton.—The Barbadoes, J. Harding, from Havannah, 541 bales cotton, 550 boxes sugar, 52 bales cochineal, 62 tons logwood, and 1 box dollars.—The Lord Cranston, ——— Collier, from St. Croix, 717 hhds. 15 tierces and 247 barrels sugar, 80 puncheons rum, 150 serons cotton, and 80 bags coffee.—Penelope, A. M'Kearney, from St. Christopher's, 362 hhds. 98 tierces and 242 barrels sugar, 183 puncheons rum, 103 casks and 441 bags coffee, and 50 bales cotton.—The Braganza, W. Evans, from Jamaica, 205 bags pimento, 392 hhds. and 21 tierces sugar, 102 puncheons rum, 25 tierces coffee, 50 hides, and 64 tons dye wood.—The Alice, J. Affleck, from Demerara, 132 hhds. sugar, 40 puncheons rum, and 518 bags cotton.—The Bootie, J. Furguson, from Barbadoes, 896 hides, 363 hhds. and 177 tierces sugar, 480 bags cotton, 66 bags and 45 barrels coffee, and 1 barrel arrow root.—The Hope, J. Fox, from Berbice, 30 hhds. sugar, 122 bags coffee, 40 puncheons rum, and 428 bales cotton.—The Bostock, J. Dawson, from Jamaica, 407 hhds. and 120 tierces sugar, 107 tierces coffee, 700 hides, 4 tons ebony, 42 puncheons rum, 30 tons logwood, and 300 serons cotton.—The Sovereign, B. Hayes, from Surinam, 340 hhds. and 12 barrels sugar.—The Mary, J. Jennings, from Hayti, 3372 bags and 64 casks coffee, 36 bales cotton, 50 tons lignum vitæ, and 50 tons logwood.—The Scorpion, J. Cowan, from Barbadoes, 12 barrels and 620 bags coffee, 100 hhds. sugar, 6 tons logwood, and 5 jars succades.—The Nelly, W. Wilson, from Antigua, 400 hhds. 106 tierces and 46 barrels sugar, 61 puncheons rum, 3 barrels yams, 2 boxes sweetmeats, 42 bales cotton, and 60 barrels coffee.—Sir E. Pellew, Worr, from Barbadoes, 150 hhds. and 180 tierces sugar, 19 puncheons rum, 357 bales cotton, 148 bags coffee, 60 casks annetto, and 16 hhds. tobacco.—The Eliza, R. Dryborough, from Trinidad, 99 puncheons rum, 170 hhds. sugar, 10 tierces and 26½ tons lignum vitæ, 68 bales cotton, 20 casks coffee, and 10 tons fustic.—The Sally, G. Knubley, from Antigua, 344 hhds. 226 tierces and 66 barrels sugar, 140 puncheons and 10 hhds. rum, 12 bales cotton, 40 planks mahogany, 216 barrels coffee, 54 barrels cocoa, 18 casks honey, 2 barrels old copper.—The John, D. Dryer, from Demerara, 451 hhds. sugar, 663 bales cotton, and 66 bags coffee.

Spain.

The Elizabeth, W. Sharpely, 258 bales barilla, 24 bales almonds, 924 baskets raisins, 450 bags nuts, 2 casks and 2 bags saffron.

Sweden.

The Scipio, J. Burney, 2146 bars of iron, and sundry timber.—The Ann Jane, H. Morrison, with timber and iron.

Newfoundland.

The Mermaid, P. Dwyer, 46 hhds. oil, and 4 hhds. blubber.

Portugal.

The Freedom, J. Brown, 137 moyes salt, 92 pipes and 13 hhds. wine, 596 bags cotton, 10 bales woollens, 550 boxes raisins, 20 half chests oranges, and 6000 horns.—The Nancy, R. Sampson, 50 cases tobacco, 453 bags shumac, 460 bales cotton, 20 bales wool, 21 bags gum Arabic, and 550 horns.—The Effort, S. Haydon, 200 chests oranges and lemons, and 120 boxes raisins.

Mediterranean.

The Lewis, Lamerce, from Smyrna, 70 tons valonia, 46 bales madder, 400 pieces boxwood, 47 butts and 604 barrels raisins, 67 bales cotton, 75 sacks yellow berries, 59 bales flax and 1 case opium.—The Stork, J. Bancroft, from Malta, 15 hhds. oil, 29 casks raisins, 114 bales madder, 180 bags cotton, 23 bales sponge, 82 bags yellow berries, and 10 boxes oranges.

America.

The Meridian. J. W. Semdock, 300 bags cotton and 13 bags rice.—The Victress, Squires, 173 tierces rice, and 383 bags cotton.—The Rodic, T. Keen, 250 bales cotton, and sundry deals and timber.—The Belize, D. Andrews, 151 logs mahogany.—The Adventure, Sarsfield, 178 logs mahogany, and 45 tons logwood.—The Norfolk, J. Stiles, 81 hhds. tobacco, and 16 bales cotton.—The Maria, S. Chamberlain, from Virginia, 205 hhds. tobacco, 5 bales cotton, and 260 hhds staves.—The Maria, Chamberlane, 200 hhds. tobacco, 5 bales cotton, and 14,000 staves.—The Minerva, J. Harker, 290 bales cotton, and sundry timber and staves.—The Wilson, J. Heavysides 120 bags cotton, and sundry timber.

Brasils.

The Swift, J. Davis, 448 bags cotton, and 145 cow and ox hides.—The Tartar, J. Mitchel, 510 bales cotton, 125 hides, and 176 bags rice.—The Prince William, W. Wade, 1174 bags cotton, 390 hides, and 438 bags rice.—The Alexander Lindo, G. Powditch, 500 serons tallow, 11,000 horns, 7000 hides, 100 bags coffee, 48 barrels sugar, 25 chests indigo, and 276 cases cotton.—The Piedade, A. Burrows, 400 ox and cow hides, 122 bags rice, and 943 bags cotton.—The Nimble, R. Cuold, 11,150 hides, 240 pieces violet wood, 8 boxes bark, 114 serons tallow, 13 bags cotton, 1 cask oil, 11,400 horns, 200 bags rice, 63 serons figs, 4 bales goat skins, 10 cases sugar, 1 box indigo, 10 serons tallow, and 6 jars succades.—The Ann, J. Atkins, 180 bags rice, 28 cases sugar, 500lbs. bees wax, 185 pieces fustic, 1355 bags cotton, 9 casks pickaronia, 132 serons and 9 cases tallow, and 32 cases sugar.—The Minerva, J. Hanna, 1663 serons cotton.—The Horatio, J. Cummins, 80 cases sugar, 1032 bags cotton, 190 rolls tobacco, 5060 horns, and 957 pieces wood.—The Bomfin, Vascencella, 172 bags cotton, 1200 pieces tanned leather, 30 bags archilla weed, 35 cases and 11 boxes sugar.—The Bellona, W. Cox, 38 chests sugar, 1542 bales cotton, 1000 hides, 12,000 horns, 30 tons fustic, 5 bags and 9 barrels medicines.—The Lancaster, W. Turnbull, 4 pipes wine, 52 chests sugar, 194 serons tallow, 1576 hides, 95 bales skins, 10,318 horns, 58 casks bark, 432 bags coffee, 80 ingots copper, and 1 trunk succades.—The Pernambucca, E. J. Franco, 2200 bales cotton, and a quantity of rice and hides.

Africa.

The Thetis, J. Young, 422 casks palm oil, 647 elephants teeth, 100 tons red wood, 347 pieces cam wood.—The Success, H. Hatcher, 163 casks and 13 kegs palm oil, 346 elephants' teeth, 2 tons cam wood, 750 hides, 50 tons red wood, 5 barrels Malagetta pepper, and 1 hhd. Madiera.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.—*June* 1809.

ALTHOUGH the recent Order in Council declaring the whole of the French dominions and Holland and Italy in a state of strict and rigorous blockade, has been intended to defeat the machinations

of the enemy and destroy his trade and commerce in toto, we again have to observe that there are still such modifications as will keep alive the spirit of Adventure on the Continent, although it must be through the medium of Neutrals, and to meet the recent Dutch Decree as fully explained in our last Number.

The Board of Trade have now come to the resolution of granting shipping Licences under these orders in Council, and under the following restrictions:

To import cargoes of Grain, Corn, Meal, and Flour, (if importable according to the Provision of the Corn Laws) Rice, Spanish Wool, Mohair, Yarn, Madder and Madder Roots, Smalts, Shumack, Argol, Galls, Cream of Tartar, Safflower, Volone, Brimstone, Spanish Ashes, Juniper Berries, Barilla, Organized, Thrown and Raw Silk, not being the production of the East Indies or China; Quicksilver, Bullion, coined and uncoined, Goat, Kid, and Lamb Skins, Rags, Oak Bark, Flax Seeds, Oil of Turpentine, Pitch, Hemp, Timber, Fir, Oak, Oak Planks, Masts, Spars and Butter, Cheese and Hams, from any port between the Island of Nordency and the River Eyder, both inclusive.

By comparing the Lists of Articles allowed to be imported by us, and exported by the Dutch, we shall observe, that they suffer no article to be exported but their superfluities, which constitute but few of those wanting by us, except provisions. But the modification of the extent of coast between the River Eyder and the Isle of Nordency, near the mouth of the Ems, and including the Northern part of Westphalia, will include the Knipbausen Ports, on the River Jade, also Carlsburg, Bremen, and Oldenburg up the Weser, Hamburgh, Harburgh, Gluckstadt, and Altona on the Elbe, as well as Tonningen in Jutland on the Eyder. This will enable Mynheer still to keep up a trading connection with their neighbours, which has been in part acceded to by their gracious Master; and we find King Louis has also made some new commercial Regulations, but not to trade with England or her allies: the following is a copy.

Dutch Decree.

Circular. His Majesty, desirous to facilitate, according to his promise, the exportation of Grain, Wines, Brandy, Liquors, dry and preserved Fruits and Vegetables, has resolved to grant special Licences to the Masters of foreign ships, who would consent to carry such cargoes: these licences to be distributed by the Minister of the Interior, and signed by his Majesty himself.

Conditions.—Licences shall be granted only to well-known and respectable Commercial houses, who will answer for the Captains of vessels, and become responsible for their infringements on the regulations concerning naval restrictions.

Foreign flags shall be admitted into any harbour, those of England and her allies excepted. Petition for Licences shall be addressed to the prefect, in order to be verified by him to the Minister of the Interior. These Petitions shall contain the name and account of the vessel, her flag, burthen, number of her crew, and name of her Captain.

The Commercial House, under whose caution the ship is sent out, must also be mentioned as well as the place of its residence, and the kind of trade carried on.

No passports of the present description shall be granted, unless it appears, after careful inquiry, that the house which offers itself as a sanction enjoys a safe commercial existence, and has never failed in the fulfilment of its engagements, and that the persons at the head of the firm as its directors, have proved obedient to the laws of the State, displayed a sincere attachment to the person of his Majesty, and the greatest abhorrence of any mal-practices with the enemies of the kingdom.

The Minister of the interior being satisfied on all these points, a passport shall be granted, authorizing the vessel to sail, navigate the seas, and re-enter any harbour in the French Empire without any impediment whatever, provided the Captain and the Proprietor pay all the duties, agreeable to the Custom-house regulation.

The passport prohibits any ship to which it may be granted, and laden with wine, &c. introducing into France on her return, any kind of Colonial manufactures, or native produce of England, or of any other nation, the following articles excepted, Timber, Hemp, Iron from the North, Jesuits' Bark and other medicinal articles. In case of disobedience to this prohibition, the vessel and cargo to be confiscated, the proprietor fined, as having transgressed against his Majesty's order, and the letter and passport to be declared null and void, not only for the proprietor, but also for the Commercial House that had made itself responsible.

This measure not to be looked upon as part of a settled system.

The imports from America and the Brazils have been very considerable this month, as will be seen by the List of Importations and Arri-

vals, and most of those articles which were so suddenly rose some months since, are now looking down fast, particularly tobacco, wheat, turpentine, cotton and wool, as well as flax seed.

The trade with Spain and Portugal still remains open in part, and if any thing, wears a more promising appearance than in our last.

Letters received from Hayti at the Port of Liverpool, state that the embargo laid on the shipping in the ports there by the President Petion, was taken off in March last: and that several ships had sailed for London from Port-au-Pince. By letters also at the same port from Rio Janeiro, intelligence has been received to January, stating several arrivals from London and Liverpool at the Port of Buenos Ayres and Monte Video, and that they had all been allowed to land their cargoes and were expected to return with full cargoes from those ports.

In the Gazette of the 26th April last, an order of Council is published for the allowing the importation free of duty of all sorts of Grain and Pulse, and also Bulls, Cows, Oxen, Calves, Sheep, Lambs and Swine, and of Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal and Lamb, (except salted Beef and Pork) and of Bacon, Hams, Tongues, Butter, Cheese, Potatoes, Rice, Sago Tapioca, Vermicelli, Millet-seed, Poultry, Fowls, Eggs, Game and Sour Crout, in any British ship or vessel, or any other ship or vessel belonging to persons of any kingdom or State in amity with his Majesty, and navigated in any manner whatever, provided a proper entry is made thereof at the Custom-house, to continue in force until the 25th of March, 1810.

We are happy to find that an adjustment of differences which have so long subsisted between us and America, are now brought to a final adjustment, and Mr. Smith has informed Mr. Erskine, our Representatives at Washington, that the President of the United States having accepted the proposals of his Britannic Majesty for the renewal of a friendly intercourse between the two Countries, by withdrawing the Order in Council of January and November 1807; and that the President accordingly will, in pursuance of the 11th Section of the Statute called the Non Intercourse Act, issue a proclamation, so that the trade of the United States may be renewed in the manner provided in the said Section.

We are happy to announce the safe arrival of some of the ships belonging to the long expected fleet from the East Indies. The following ships having come round for the River. The Ceylon and Diana, which sailed from the Cape 21st February, in company with his Majesty's ships Powerful and Albion, and Thais frigate. The Phœnix,

Ann, Tigris, Surat, Castle, Wexford, and a Botany Bay ship, had sailed from St. Helena on the 1st of March, under convoy of his Majesty's ship Grampus. The Tigris had parted in a gale of wind, but has arrived off Portland.

The Orders of Council, which, according to the Act of Parliament, will expire soon after the present Session of Parliament, is supposed will not be renewed; it thus dying a natural death, it is hoped will please all parties, thereby leaving free trade with all such places as are now declared in a state of strict and rigorous blockade.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Domestic Affairs.

AT *Home* the most prominent article we have to notice, is the issuing a new Order in Council, rescinding the former ones, and consequently introducing a new line of conduct towards America. As this will be found in another part of the present Number, we proceed to State with much concern, that Rear Admiral Harvey has been sentenced to be dismissed his Majesty's service, for unbecoming language and conduct towards his superior Officer, Admiral Lord Gambier. In the House of Commons the following sums have been voted, viz. 22,166l. 1s. 9½d. for making good sums taken out of the Civil List, and not made good by Parliament; 30,000l. for Bills drawn and to be drawn, for the Colony of New South Wales; 13,000l. for defraying the expenses of the British Museum; 17,370l. for the Civil Establishment of Sierra Leone; 5,500l. for New Brunswick; 8,400l. for Upper Canada; 20,000l. for Nova Scotia; 3,100l. for the Island of St. John; 2,060l. for the Island of Cape Breton, in America; 1,985l. for the Island of Newfoundland; 3,700l. for other Islands in America; 1,040l. for the Island of Bermudas; 800l. for the Island of Tortola; 1,513l. 4s. 7½d. for New South Wales; 9,700l. for Irish protestant Ministers; and 1,740l. for the deficiency of last year; and in a Committee of the whole House on the 26th ult. in consequence of a message from his Majesty, it was agreed that he should be empowered to pay the Emperor of Austria a sum of money in aid of the extraordinary expenses in which his present circumstances have placed him.

From the Colonies, little of importance has arrived. Our Indian Government has been actively and successfully employed in arrange-

ments with the native Princes, for defeating the projects of the enemy in Asia.—By a recent treaty with the Rajah of Broach, they have obtained several strong military positions on the frontiers.

At the date of the late Overland Dispatches from Bombay, an Expedition was preparing against the Mauritius. The French garrison has been greatly weakened by an epidemic fever, which had likewise carried off vast numbers of the natives. The inhabitants are reported to be suffering under various privations, and are believed to be disaffected to their present Government. We are sorry to have to add, however, that a vessel richly laden with colonial and other produce had arrived there from France.

The Seicks have re-assembled in great force on the banks of the Attack, where they are fortifying themselves, but with what object is not known.

The influence of the Peishaw has recently obtained a vast accession in India, by the submission of a Jaghiredars, who for several long period had disputed his authority. Some arrangements with Scindea have likewise contributed to the same effect.

The dispatches which have been received from Sir Harford Jones, Ambassador to Ispahan, are of the most satisfactory nature. It appears that he arrived at Bushire, a port in the Persian Gulph, in the Nereide frigate, early in October last, and was received by the principal Sheiks with the utmost respect. It appears that the French had formed considerable expectations with respect to Sir Harford Jones not being favourably received, and had obtained possession of the Island of Carac, in the Persian Gulph, which has a regular fortification, with a body of soldiers, under the immediate command of French officers. Several French engineers had taken surveys of the roads, &c. in Persia, and had nearly completed the establishment of a foundery for cannon. In consequence of a remonstrance from Sir Harford Jones, the French officers, &c. were removed from the island of Carac, and the troops reduced to the usual number. Sir Harford Jones was treated with the utmost attention and respect by all ranks.

West-Indies.—Accounts are received by the General Miranda, of a plot having recently been discovered, formed by the Negroes of Jamaica, to set fire to the towns of that Island, and afterwards to murder the white Inhabitants, to effect a Revolution similar to that in the neighbouring island of St. Domingo. For this purpose, various societies had been formed in different parts for a considerable time past, which

met in the nights at appointed places, where they were regularly exercised to the use of arms, like soldiers. A Commander in Chief, with the rank of Duke (in their stile), had been chosen, who had subsequently appointed his suite, and also Captains and Officers to the different societies, by whom regular returns were made to him of their respective corps after each muster; in short, the Conspirators appear to have been perfectly organized, and St. Patrick's Day had been first agreed upon to set fire to the city of Kingston, in several parts, commencing at a Mr. Milward's liquor-shop, in Upper King-street, which was to be the signal for the other parties to begin; but some disappointment arising, it was afterwards fixed for the end of March—previous to which, however, their design was most happily discovered by a black deserter, who having been apprehended, confessed his connexion with the conspirators.

NATIONAL DEBT.

An Account, shewing what has been redeemed of the National Debt, the Land Tax, and Imperial Loan, to the 1st of May, 1809:—

Redeemed by Annual Million, &c.	£74,269,787
Ditto on account of Loans	76,693,093
Ditto by Land Tax	23,267,127
Ditto by 1*l.* per Cent. per Ann. on Imperial Loan	958,399
Transferred for Purchase of Life Annuities	627,169
Total	£175,815,559

The sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is 2,804,688*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.*

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sweden.—The Diet have at length met, and have finally deposed the King of Sweden; the Prince Regent has assumed the Government *ad interim*, until a new constitution shall be organized.

Russia has declared war against *Austria*; and Buonaparte, after giving the Archduke Charles three very severe checks, entered Vienna on the 11th or 12th of May. The Tyrolese have nobly risen in defense of their lawful Sovereign.—Reports indeed have been in circulation that the Emperor of Austria had proposed terms of peace to Buonaparte, which the latter has rejected.

Spain.—The Patriots continue to be successful against the French,

in various directions:—A meeting of the *Cortes* or States general has been suggested, and it is supposed will speedily be convened.

Portugal.—The French army, which had taken possession of Oporto, and accompanied their capture a few days since with circumstances of peculiar cruelty, have been driven from that City by the British troops under Sir A. Wellesley. This event has been communicated in an Extraordinary Gazette, of which the annexed will exhibit a pretty correct outline.

In three actions, the last of which was obstinately contested, the British troops, under their distinguished leader, Sir Arthur Wellesley, have again proved their high superiority over the legions of France. Our cavalry, it is said, the enemy were altogether unable to resist. They scarcely maintained their ground for five minutes, and were almost literally rode over. The enemy have retired, though in great confusion, into Leon, in which place it is expected they will find considerable reinforcements, and some accounts say, that 26,000 men have already marched to Soult's support, while 12,00 have proceeded to reinforce Ney in Gallicia. These statements are probably exaggerated; and as Sir Arthur Wellesley will no doubt pursue the flying enemy with all the vigour which prudence will admit, we may daily expect more pleasing intelligence. Our loss in these actions has fortunately not been very great, although we have to regret the severe wounds of two distinguished officers, Gen. Paget, and Major Harvey, who have each lost an arm.

In addition to this certain account of our success in Portugal, we have accounts, and not very improbable ones, that the Marquis Romana has been able to drive the French from Ferrol and Corunna; and indeed from various quarters it appears that the affairs of the French in the whole Peninsula have assumed, for them, a very unfavourable appearance.

America.—Notwithstanding the flattering prospects which we had begun to indulge toward this power, we have to state with concern that the amicable arrangements, understood to have been formed with America, and in consequence of which the Non-intercourse Act was to be repealed, and the joyful prospect of animated commerce was again offered to the people of England, are brought into a state of uncertainty. Mr. Canning stated on Wednesday in the House, that the British Minister in North America had exceeded his instructions, and that his arrangements would not be confirmed. Ministers, however, say, that the negociations are continued, and a peaceful conclusion may be expected.

DIVIDENDS FROM OUR LAST.

Kirkman Joseph, Gower street, Bedford square, builder, April 1.

Langshaw Roger, Chester, linen draper, April 4.

Lawrence Ely, Huddersfield, York, druggist, March 29.

Leykauff William, Lisle street, Leicester square, engraver, March 18.

Lindley John, Sheffield, cutler, April 1.

Macnight Nathaniel, Samuel Macnight, and J. Macneall, Liverpool, merchants, April 28.

Maclawrin Duncan, Watling street, warehouseman, April 18.

Magee John, and Daniel M'Nulty, Oxford street, linen drapers, April 11.

Man Alexander, Mark lane, oilman, June 3.

Mary Robert, Lancaster, merchant, April 12.

Marshall William, Newark upon Trent, Nottingham, draper, April 25.

Matthews, Daniel, Basingstoke, Southampton, grocer, March 20.

Medhurst William, Ross, Hereford, innholder, March 27.

Nichols William, Minchinhampton, Gloucester, clothier, March 28.

Pander John Christopher, Manchester, merchant, April 10.

Parry Morgan, Pontypool, Monmouth, shopkeeper, March 16.

Payne Samuel Lucas, Change alley, hatter, April 11.

Pearson John, Pudsey, York, clothier, April 7.

Piper Joseph, and Knowles Winder, Richmond, Surry, grocers, April 4.

Pitkethley James, Wood street, Cheapside, druggist, March 31.

Popplestone William, Plymouth, grocer, April 19.

Price Daniel, Whitcomb street, carpenter, April 11.

Prior Joseph, Princes street, Spitalfields, drysalter, March 21.

Radsall Joseph, Leeds, York, grocer, March 27.

Randal Joseph, Birmingham, cotton manufacturer, March 13.

Read Robert, Caroline Mews, Bedford square, stable keeper, April 4.

Raynell Henry, Bristol, linen draper, March 30.

Rickman William, Northampton, linen draper, April 15.

Rodwell Thomas, Piccadilly, boot maker, March 18.

Schindler Christian, Bartlet's buildings, merchant, April 18.

Scott George, Upper Thames street, grocer, April 11.

Singer Nathaniel Peach, Westbury, Wilts, common brewer, April 10.

Smith Rebecca, Cross street, Wilderness row, dealer, April 2.

Smith Thomas Escort, Great Trinity lane, leather seller, April 11.

Smith Thomas, Mawdesley, Lancaster, tanner, April 15.

Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet maker, March 15.

Spratt Stephen, Mendham, Suffolk, miller, April 7.

Surman William, and Ephraim Ford, Cheltenham, Gloucester, linen drapers, April 3.

Swallow Richard, Attercliffe Forge, Sheffield, iron master, March 20 and 30.

Tenant John, Oxford street, wine and brandy merchant, May 9.

Timmes John, Steward street, Spitalfields, silk broker, April 15.

Trontbeck Charles, Rathbone place, upholsterer, March 17.

Tulhurst John, Milton, Kent, dealer and chapman, March 18.

Turner John, Swefling, Suffolk, draper, April 1.

Tyrral John, Maidstone, Kent, ironmonger, April 16.

Watson William, Great Cambridge st. Hackney road, builder, March 28.

Watson John, John Watson the younger, and Joseph Watson, all of Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, April 6.

Watts Joshua, Whitecross street, grocer, April 8.

Wernineck John Gotton, Plymouth Dock, merchant, April 18.

West William, and Thomas Hughes, Paternoster row, booksellers, April 12.

Wigglesworth John, North Bierley, Bradford, York, cotton manufacturer, April 4.

William Thomas, Caerchilly, Glamorgan, manufacturer, March 15.

Williams William, Swineshead, Lincoln, grocer, April 12.

Wright John, Smithy brook, Lancaster, carrier, April 7.

Young Thomas, Rippon, York, grocer, April 7.

BANKRUPTS IN SCOTLAND.

David Bruce, merchant, Stirling, Jan. 27—Feb. 24.

James Mathie, dyer, Stirling, Jan. 27—Feb. 24.

Ebenezer Gentleman, builder, Stirling, Jan. 24—Feb. 21.

John Douglas, merchant, Dumfermlin, Feb. 7—28.

John Anderson, merchant, Darnhill, Feb. 3—March 3.

William and Robert Fleming, hosiers, Glasgow, Jan. 27—Feb. 24.

Duncan M'Callan, flesher, Greenock, Feb. 10—March 10.

Neill M'Keller, stoneware merchant, Greenock, Feb. 10—March 10.

William Davidson, jun. merchant, Huntly, Feb. 17—March 17.

Hetlrick and Galbraith, merchants, Glasgow, Feb. 21—March 14.

Simon Simpson, & Co. distillers, Inverness, Feb. 13—March 6.

John Beggs, merchant, Ayr, March 1,—April 1.

BANKRUPTS.

BANKRUPTCIES.
(The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.)

AGG John, the younger, Bristol, printer. (Cardale and Spear, Gray's inn, and Cheek, Eversham, Worcestershire.

Allen Josiah, Toxteth Park, Lancaster, oilman. (Bigg, Hatton garden, and Shrymsher, Harrington, Liverpool.

Austin Thomas, Chester, coach proprietor and innkeeper. (Dicas, Chester, Crump and Lodge, Liverpool, and Huxley, Temple, London.

Bailey Thomas, Birmingham, victualler. (Constable, Symond's inn, London, and Simcox, Birmingham.

Biggs Peter, Gloucester terrace, Cannon street road, auctioneer. (Smith and Henderson, Leman street, Goodman's fields.

Blaykey George, the elder, Stepney, ship owner. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street.

Brothers Sarah Rathbone, Birmingham, gilt toy maker. (Constable, Symond's inn, London, and Simcox, Birmingham.

Brothers Jacob Payne, and Sarah Rathbone Brothers. (Frowd and Blandford, Temple, London, and Elkington, Birmingham.

Brothers John Payne, Aldermanbury, London, jeweller. (Frowd and Blandford, Temple.

Brown, Joseph and Jane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, saddlers. (Flexney, Chancery lane, and Lambeth, Newcastle.

Brown John Cross, Salford, Lancaster, hawker. (Hewitt, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street, London.

Bull J. Deptford, victualler. (Drake, Old Fish street, Doctor's Commons.

Burwell John, Union Street, near North Shields, Northumberland, upholsterer. (Meggeson, Hatton garden, and Ramshaw, North Shields.

Clapsow Isaac, Henrietta street, Hackney road. (Warborough, Warnford court, Throgmorton street.

Colton Sarah William, Scawby, Lincoln, corn merchant. (Leigh and Mason, New Bridge street, London, and Nicholson, Glamford Briggs.

Court John, St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire, timber merchant. James, Colfod, Gloucestershire.

Cropton Elizabeth, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, milliner. (Wharton and Dyke, Temple, London, and Davidson, Bishopwearmouth.

Croton Joseph, Drury lane, linen draper. (Tagg, Spread Eagle court, Threadneedle street.

Cunningham, Elizabeth and John, Davis street, Berkeley square, livery stable keepers. (Fielder, Duke street, Grosvenor square.

Darnell Thomas, Billingham, Durham, common brewer. (Sloper and Heath, Montague street, Russell square.

Davenport John, Manchester, baker. (Edmunds, Lincoln's inn, and Teale, Manchester.

Davies Thomas, Birmingham, dealer in coals. (Egerton, Gray's inn square, and Spurrier and Ingleby, Birmingham.

Davies Thomas, Havorfordwest, mercer. (Morgan and Livett, Bristol, and James, Gray's inn square.

Deane Edward, Liverpool, merchant. (Wiatt, Liverpool, and Windle, John street, Bedford row.

Denny John, Barbican, stationer. (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry.

Dignum William, St. Martin's le Grand, cheesemonger. (Bryant, Copthall court, Throgmorton street.

Donnelly James, Greek street, Soho, milliner. (Cunningham, New North street, Red Lion square.

Egler George, Portsea, miller. (Poulton, Portsea, and Shelton, Sessions house, Old Bailey, London.

Feather Luke, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. (Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple, and Sanders, Nottingham.

Forster Pexall, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, bookseller. (Cory, jun. Great Yarmouth, and Hanrott and Metcalf, Lincoln's inn new square.

Guillod Thomas, Craven street, wine merchant. (Dann and Crossland, Broad street.

Hali Omar, Stafford, banker. (Collins and Keens, Stafford.

Harrison Samuel, Kent road, Surry, bricklayer. (Marson, Church row, Newington.

Haydes Matthew Samuel, Queenhithe, insurance broker. (Allan, Frederic's place, Old Jewry.

Hitchcock James, otherwise, David James, Sculcoates, York, white lead merchant. (Picard and Broadley, Hull, and Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's lane, London.

Holland Henry, Dawlish, Devon, brick maker. (Toser, West Teignmouth, Devon, and Williams, Red Lion square, London.

Holland John, Cheapside, haberdasher. (Meadowcroft, Gray's inn.

Horton Samuel, Birmingham, draper. (Parton, Temple.

Hull Thomas, Bath, carrier. (Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street, London, and Mant, Bath.

Hunt Thomas, York, money scrivener. (Morton, Furnival's inn.

Jenkins Edward, Twickenham, innkeeper. (Griffith, Secondaries Office, Temple.

Law David, the younger, Manchester, common brewer. (Daniell, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple, London.

Leach John, Turnham Green, Middlesex, shopkeeper. (Saunders and Judkins, Clifford's inn.

Mason William, Back street, Horsleydown, victualler. (Clement's inn.

Maund John Henry, Coventry, grocer. (Punton, Hind court, and Maudsley, Birmingham.

Mead Frances Lee, and Elizabeth

Lewis, Holles street, Cavendish square, milliners. (Mouncey, Charlotte street, Bedford square.

M'Leod William, Upper Crown street, army agent. (Toolmin, Aldermanbury.

Neal Jacob, Chiswell street, victualler. (Earnshaw, Red cross street, Cripplegate.

Neve Ann, Strand, milliner. (Wright, Dowgate hill.

Nevett John, Brosley, Salop, dealer in coals. (Pritchard, Brosley.

Newton John Job, Gray's inn lane, ironmonger. (Freame, Great Queen street.

Norris Samuel, Sheffield, razor smith. (Brookfield, Sheffield, and Sykes and Knowles, New inn, London.

Norris Thomas, Gosport, corn merchant. (Bleasdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, London, and Cruikshank, Gosport.

Norris Phillip, Liverpool, iron merchant. (Mangnall, Warwick square, London.

Orams Thomas, Stowmarket, Suffolk, ironmonger. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Modd, Needham market.

Patton Thomas Hawkins, Drury lane, victualler. (Jeyes, Charlotte street, Fitzroy square.

Peat Thomas, Wood street, Cheapside, hosier. (Adams, Old Jewry.

Philcox John, Brigthelmstone, Sussex, carpenter. (Hill, Brighthelmstone, and Tourle and Palmer, Doughty street, London.

Prigg William, Ipswich, victualler. (Bromley & Bell, Holborn court, Gray's inn, and Jackaman, Ipswich.

Pyrke Duncomb, Bishopsgate street, hatter. (Coote, Austin friars.

Rayner James Nightingale, Ely, Cambridge, linen draper. (Bourdillon and Hewett, Little Friday street, Cheapside.

Richardson Abraham, St. Dunstan's hill, Tower street, victualler. (Rippon, Bermondsey street, Southwark.

Royles Joseph, Presbury, Cheshire, tanner. (Clulow and Stove, Macclesfield, and Ellis, Cursitor street, London.

Rylance Jonah, Pilkington, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street, London.

Sayer Richard Paul, Essex court, Temple, money scrivener. (Blakelock and Mason, Temple.

Sherwood Mary, Doncaster, jeweller. (Dixon and Allen, Paternoster row, London.

Sheville William, Bury street, Wapping, dealer and chapman. (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's inn, and Palmer, Birmingham.

Slade Thomas Moore, Old Bond street, picture dealer. (Walls, Earl street, Red Lion square.

Spencer John, Sherrard street, Golden square, jeweller. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn, and Chater, Birmingham.

Sunderland John, Lower Basker, Emley, York, corn dealer. Swale and Heelis, Staple inn.

Swinden Benjamin, and John Smallwood, Holywell street, Strand, toymen: (Johnson, Charlotte street, Fitzroy sq.

Feather Luke, Nottingham, dealer and chapman. (Blakelock and Makinson, Elm court, Temple, and Saunders, Nottingham.

Thompson Thomas, Great Amwell, Herts, jobber. (Harding, Primrose street, Bishopsgate street.

Tubb William, and James Henry Alexander Scott, King's road, Pimlico, nursery men. (Jones and Roche, Covent garden church yard.

Turner John, late of Blackheath, bricklayer, but now in the King's Bench. (Jennings and Collier, Great shire lane, Lincoln's inn.

Williams William, Pentonville, factor. (Wilde, Warwick square.

Winhall Edward Clewer, Claines, Worcester, miller. (Becke, Doctor's Commons, and Allen, Worcester.

Wrangham William, Seething lane, money scrivener. (Paruther and Son, London street, Fenchurch street.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abel Lawrence, Dean street, Soho, victualler, May 16.

Allany John, Ware, Herts, bargemaster, April 18.

Altham William, Tokenhouse yard, broker, June 27.

Anderson William, Charlton row, Manchester, builder, April 19.

Anderson Joseph, Gracechurch street, paper hanger, May 16.

Bache Paul Andrew, Basinghall street, merchant, May 16.

Barlow Thomas, Manchester, merchant, May 9.

Batterbee Barnabas, Lynn, Norfolk, haberdasher, June 3.

Beale John, Southampton street, Camberwell, mathematical instrument maker, April 13.

Beetson Henry Grundy, Gray's inn square, money scrivener, April 22.

Bennett John Morris, Brosley, Salop, maltster, April 12.

Binless Thomas, Basinghall street, factor, June 3.

Bird Henry Mertins, and Benjamin Savage, Jeffrey's square, merchants, April 24.

Bore John, Bishop's Castle, Salop, plumber, April 26.

Bowman, John, Water lane, Tower st. brandy merchant, May 9.

Bridger John, the younger, Mortlake, Surry, tallow chandler, April 22.

Brindle Robert, Leyland, Lancashire, bleacher, April 19.

Broster Thomas, Liverpool, stationer, May 6.

Brown William, King street, Bloomsbury, grocer, April 25.

Brunn Samuel, Charing cross, sword cutler, May 27.

Bryan William, Camberwell, merchant, May 2.

Burcher William, Chapel street, Westminster, carpenter, April 18.

Burgess James, Coventry street, military hatter, April 15.

Burnett Isaac, Hull, grocer, April 26.
Carter John, Sandwich, draper, April 22.
Chapple James, Grace's alley, Wellclose square, hosier, May 2.
Cheverton Edward, Newport, Isle of Wight, linen and woollen draper, April 19.
Cheyney John, Oxford street, linen draper, April 11.
Clarke Thomas, Portsmouth, merchant, April 21.
Close William, Leeds, dyer, July 1.
Close William, and Matthew C. Leeds, dyers, July 1.
Cole John, Cock hill, Stepney, tailor, April 25.
Collins John, Jewry street, Aldgate, merchant, May 6.
Colquhoun Archibald, High street, Lambeth, yeast merchant and cooper, April 22.
Cooke Samuel, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, April 12.
Cooke Henry, and John Herbert, Birchin lane, merchants, May 6.
Cotten Thomas, Grove, Hackney, insurance broker, April 22.
Cotton Lawrence, Fenchurch street, merchant, May 9.
Cox Silas, Bourton, Gillingham, Dorset, miller, April 25.
Crombie David, Great Hermitage st. Wapping, mariner, April 8.
Croston William, Liverpool, ship chandler, April 12.
Dale Isaac Rose, Exeter, earthenwareman, April 26.
Damant Braham, Whitechapel, brazier, April 18.
Damarel Benjamin, Whitechapel, brazier, April 18.
Davies Philip, late of Blackfriars road, but now of the King's bench prison, hatter, May 6.
Davis George, Cranbourn street, Leicester fields, May 2.
Dawson John, Aldgate High street, linen draper, April 18.
Dean William, Newbrough, Lancaster, common brewer, May 4.
Doxon James, Manchester, merchant, May 8.
Dunn Joseph, and Charles Robinson, Wood street, factors, April 15.
Dunn Thomas, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, May 9.
Elliot Thomas, Bedford street, Covent garden, tailor, May 2.
Ewer Walter, Little Love lane, Aldermanbury, merchant, May 17.
Farbridge Robert, Paragon place, Kent road timber merchant, May 6.
Fletcher Elias, Sowerby, York, woolstapler, April 27.
Fortnum William, Bail alley, Lombard street, stationer, May 9.
Franklin Thomas, Lighton Buzzard, Bedford, money scrivener, May 6.
Geddes James, Cleveland street, Fitzroy square, flour dealer, April 29.
German Jarvis, Aldermanbury, hosier, May 9.
Giffard James, Shepherd street, Oxford street, coal merchant, May 2.
Gill John, Naburn, York, draper, April 13.
Gillan John, Cambridge, merchant, May 1.
Gimber Giles, Sandwich, draper, April 15.
Glover David, Gutter lane, merchant and under writer, June 3.
Godden Thomas, Maidstone, carpenter May 16.
Goulden Robert, Liverool, merchant, May 4.
Graff James, and Patrick Dempsey Foley, Tower Royal, merchants, April 29.
Graham John, Chorley, Lancaster, and John Harrison, Prescot, Lancaster, liquor merchants, April 28.
Guest Joseph Mason, Birmingham, merchant, May 9.
Hall John, and William Dunlop, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants, April 11.
Harvey Thomas, Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger, April 19.
Hetherington Thomas, Lawrence Pountney lane, broker, May 2.
Hetrell John, Exeter, corn merchant, May 18.
Hill Benjamin, Little St. Martin's lane, man's mercer, May 9.
Hirst Joseph, Suffolk lane, Cannon st. broker, May 29.
Hodgman Richard, Folkestone, engine maker, May 9.
Hodgson Joseph, Liverpool, auctioneer, May 9.
Hoffman Daniel, Belton, street, Long Acre, cheesemonger, May 6.
Hogg James, and Edward Holmes, Sherborne lane, Lombard street, merchants, May 9.
Holdsworth William, Addingham, flax spinner, May 5.
Horley Richard, Epsom, pork butcher, May 19.
Hucks Samuel, Canal row, Bermondsey, cooper, May 27.
Humphreys Nicholas, Shoreditch, linen draper, May 20.
Hunt Stephen, Crondall, Southampton, tanner, April 22.
Hunt Joseph, Liverpool, haberdasher, May 12.
Hurry Nicholas, Liverpool, merchant, May 12.
Ingledew Sylvester, Huddersfield, linen draper, April 24.
Jackson John, Liverpool, merchant, Jones William Albin, Aldermanbury, haberdasher, May 6.
Jones John, Llangollen, Denbigh, shopkeeper, May 1.
Jones George, Liverpool, bookseller, May 12.
Kenworthy Cornelius, and Edward Stainland, York, cotton spinners, April 22.
Kerrison Thomas Allday, Norwich, banker, April 13.
Kirke George, and John Ford, Grocer's hall court, merchants, May 2.
Kirkman Edward, Portsmouth, linen draper, April 29.
Last John, Brighton, builder, June 1.

IMPORTATIONS.

THERE having been, of late, a great scarcity of Thrown and Raw Silk for our Manufacturers, an Article now more in general use than formerly; we have the satisfaction to observe a very large Supply in the Importations of this Month, by the following Houses in London:

	THROWN SILK.	RAW SILK.
J. Vere & Co.	3510lbs.	—— lbs.
Patterson & Co.	440	——
Cazeneve & Co.	9890	1180
Haldemand & Co.	4250	1780
J. Heathal	2000	200
Favene & Co.	490	1210
S. Joseph & Co.	360	60
Lapte & Co.	1150	1640
Hatton & Co.	——	350
Doxatt & Divett	50,130	27,240
C. Page & Co.	230	460
S. Billings	——	540
Prince & Saunders	1320	240
Finge & Co.	——	250
Batard, Sampson & Co.	200	200
D. L. Pereira	——	1950
W. Gernon	400	——
Persin, Rochart & Co.	3575	630
Living, Downs, & Co.	640	——
J. Heath	2900	——
Minet & Feeter	1100	2350
F. Fischer	——	1000
Mellish & Co.	1000	600
W. T. Stofman	——	250
Kennion & Co.	770	——
M. Garland	——	1090
Motteux & Co.	2060	150
Brandon & Co.	——	720
E. Gwatken	800	300
J. Heath & Co.	150	——
Martin & Co.	980	250
Robley & Co.	170	——
T. Scott	170	——
J. & M. Norsa & Co.	400	——
Gandolfe & Co.	580	——
	89,985	44,580

The following Houses have also imported Spanish Wool, as under:

Le Mesurier	25 cwt.
Garcias & Co.	250
Pearson & Co.	222
J. Milford	80
Lyne & Co.	49
J. & E. Brook	120
G. Flind & Co.	15
	761

Return of Imports and Exports, in the Port of London, from 20th April to 19th May, 1809.

IMPORTS.

Almonds, serons	989	Indigo, lbs.	10,182
Brandy, pieces	2486	Nuts, bags	690
Butter, cwt.	8752	Olive oil, galls.	7608
Cheese, cwt.	966	Raisins, cwt.	11,520
Coffee, bags	6418	Rags, tons	88
Cotton wool, bags	1581	Sugar, hhds.	1800
Cocoa, cwt.	180	——, casks	782
Currants, serons	970	Silk, thrown, lbs.	89,285
Figs, drums and boxes	3820	——, raw, lbs.	44,580
Hides	40,300	Seeds, various, tons	78
Wool, Spanish, cwt.	761	Tobacco, cwt.	796
Madder, cwt.	306	Tallow, cwt.	250
Flax, cwt.	380	Wine, pipes	1250
Barilla, ton	5	Rum,	800

EXPORTS.

Alum, cwt.	56	Hats, beaver, dozens	260
Baize, pieces	6618	——, felt,	506
Blankets, pieces	740	——, silk,	25
Books, tons	23	——, straw and chip	284
Brimstone, cwt.	29	Herrings, barrels	2864
Brandy, pieces	1496	Iron, tons	826
Candles, dozens	2750	Indigo, lbs.	40,000
Cocoa, cwt.	96	Linen, printed, yards	736,000
Coffee, cwt.	369	——, Irish, yards	311,000
Copper, tons	46	Lead, tons	278
Copperas, cwt.	81	—— shot, tons	76
Cochineal, lbs.	714	Sugar, raw, cwt.	25,081
Cotton, printed, yards	560,000	——, refined, cwt.	1300
Cheese, cwt.	1260	Sail cloth, ells	113,081
Flannel, yards	22,800	Tallow, cwt.	32
Hops, tons	387		

The following are the Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock, Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in May, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, London.

The Trent and Mersey Navigation, 1680*l.* per Share, dividing 40*l.* per Share clear per annum.

Monmouthshire, 107*l.* dividing 4*l.* per Share clear.

Grand Junction, 163*l.* dividing 5*l.* clear.

Ellesmere, 65*l.*

Wilts and Berks, 87*l.*

Kennet and Avon, 23*l.*

West India Dock, at 174*l.* 10*s.* per cent.

London Dock, 120*l.* to 121*l.*

Globe Insurance, 111*l.* 10*s.*

Albion, 8*l.* per Share premium.

Rock Life Assurance, 5 shillings per Share premium.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

MAY 20th, 1809.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ¼ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or 12 Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—Note, *Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 126 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons; and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.*

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
ALUM English	23	0	0	24	0	0	T.
—— Roach	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	4	15	0	0	0	0	
—— Sweet	4	10	0	0	0	0	
—— Jordan	11	0	0	11	10	0	
—— Valentia	6	0	0	0	0	0	
Anchovies lar. b. of 40lb.	none			0	0	0	
—— sm. b. of 12lb.	none			0	0	0	
Annatto Flag	0	2	0	0	2	6	lb.
—— Spanish	0	4	2	0	4	6	
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	6	0	0	6	6	0	C.
—— Florence White	5	0	0	6	0	0	
—— Red	4	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Naples White	3	17	6	4	0	0	
—— Red	3	0	0	3	18	0	
Ashes Amer. Pearl, best	4	0	0	4	4	0	
—— Inferior	3	14	0	0	0	0	
—— Pot best	4	4	0	0	0	0	
—— Inferior	4	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Barilla Teneriffe	3	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Spanish	3	5	0	0	0	0	
—— Sicily	3	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Dantzic Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0	
—— Russia Pearl	3	14	0	3	18	0	
BERRIES, Juniper, Ger.	3	10	0	3	12	0	
—— Italian	4	4	0	0	0	0	
—— Yellow Turkey	4	0	0	6	0	0	G.
—— French	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Brandy Best	1	2	0	1	3	0	G.
—— Inferior	0	19	6	1	0	0	
Brimstone Foreign Ro	24	10	0	28	0	0	T.
Bristles Hog Russia und.	25	0	0	26	0	0	C.
—— Archangel do.	23	0	0	26	0	0	
—— Koningsberg do.	24	0	0	25	0	0	
CAPERS French	13	10	0	19	10	0	
—— Spanish	7	10	0	10	10	0	
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	1	9	6	1	15	0	lb.
—— East India	0	5	0	0	6	3	
Cocoa West India	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Carracca for Export.	0	0	0	5	6	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Coffee W. I. very ord.		3	19	0	5	0	0	C.
—— ord.		3	17	0	4	13	0	
—— mid.		5	1	0	5	12	0	
—— good		5	13	0	6	2	0	
—— fine		6	6	0	6	18	0	
—— Mocha or East Ind.		18	0	0	20	0	0	
—— Java		5	0	0	6	0	0	
Copper, unmanufac.		0	0	0	0	0	0	
—— manufactured		0	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Japan		0	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Copperas, Green		0	6	9	0	0	0	
Cotton Wool	Brazil Pernambuc.	0	2	0	0	2	1	
	Brazil Bahia	0	1	9	0	1	10	
	Brazil Maranham	0	1	9	0	1	10	
	Brazil Para	0	1	8	0	1	9	
	Dutch Surinam	0	1	9	0	2	0	
	Dutch Demerara	0	1	7	0	1	10	
	Dutch Berbice	0	1	7	0	1	10	
	West Indies. Carriacou	0	1	8	0	1	11	
	West Indies. Grenada	0	1	7	0	1	8	
	West Indies. Barbadoes	0	1	7	0	1	8	
	West Indies. Domingo	0	1	3	0	1	6	
	West Indies. Martinico	0	1	4	0	1	7	
	West Indies. Jamaica	0	1	3	0	1	6	
	West Indies. Bahama	0	1	3	0	0	8	
No Tret allowed.	Bourbon	none			0	1	0	
duty 1. not pd. 2.	Surat	0	0	9	0	1	2	
	Geo Sea Isl.							
	Span. Ameri. Do. bow'd	none			none			
	Span. Ameri. Orleans							
	Span. Ameri. Cumana							
	Span. Ameri. Giron	none			none			
	Span. Ameri. Carthagena							
	Turkey Smyrna	0	1	0	0	1	1	
	Turkey Salonica	none			none			
	Turkey Macedonia							
DYER'S Wood, Bar W.		27	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Brazil		84	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Brazilet		10	0	0	0	0	0	
—— Cam Wood		40	0	0	0	0	0	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Dyer's W. Fustic Cuba	19	0	0	21	0	0	—
——— Jamaica	18	10	0	19	10	0	—
——— Porto Rico	19	10	0	20	0	0	—
——— Tobago	20	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Zant or young	30	0	0	40	0	0	—
——— Logwood Camp	19	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— Hond. chipt	0	0	0	16	10	0	—
——— unchipt	none			0	0	0	—
——— Jamaica chipt	15	15	0	16	16	0	—
——— unchipt	10	0	0	11	0	0	—
——— Nicaragia, large	34	0	0	38	0	0	—
——— midd.	18	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— small	12	0	0	14	10	0	—
——— Sanders Red	40	0	0	41	0	0	—
DRUGS.							
ALOES, Barbadoes	25	0	0	38	0	0	C.
——— Cape	7	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— Succotorine	20	0	0	22	0	0	—
——— Hepatic or E. I.	13	0	0	15	0	0	—
Angelica Root	14	0	0	0	0	0	—
Antimony Crude	11	0	0	11	10	0	—
Aqua Fortis	S.	0	7	D.	1	0	lb.
Arsenic Red	4	16	0	5	0	0	C.
——— White	0	0	0	5	10	0	—
Balsam Capivi	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
——— Peru	0	9	0	0	10	0	—
——— Tolu	0	4	0	0	0	0	—
Bark, Jesuits, Com.	0	3	0	0	4	0	—
——— Second	0	2	6	0	0	0	—
——— Quil or best	0	5	0	0	7	0	—
——— Red	1	13	0	1	14	0	—
——— Yellow	0	5	0	0	8	0	—
Borax, refined E. I.	3	10	0	4	14	0	C.
——— English	0	2	3	0	0	0	lb.
——— unrefined or Tinc.	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
Camphire Refined	0	8	0	0	8	6	lb
——— Unrefined	28	0	0	31	0	0	C.
Cantharides	0	14	6	0	15	0	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	7	0	0	10	0	—
Cassia Buds	13	0	0	14	0	0	C.
——— Fistula W. I.	3	5	0	3	15	0	—
——— Lignea	8	10	0	15	0	0	—
Castorum, American	0	0	0	1	8	0	lb.
——— Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0	6	0	0	0	0	bo.
Coculus Indicus	1	16	0	0	0	0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0	3	0	0	3	3	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	9	10	0	10	10	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	lb.
——— Lemon	0	10	6	0	11	0	—
——— Origanum	0	7	0	0	8	6	—
——— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal, East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	—
Gentian Root	5	5	0	5	10	0	C.
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	6	—
Grains of Guinea	4	5	6	0	0	0	lb.
Gum Ammo. Drop	22	0	0	26	0	0	C.
——— Lump	8	0	0	12	0	0	—
——— Animi	2	0	0	5	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	10	0	C.
——— Turkey fine	4	0	0	11	0	0	—
——— Barbary	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
——— Benjamin	21	0	0	26	0	0	—
——— Cambogium	22	0	0	36	0	0	—
——— Copal scraped	0	2	0	0	3	0	lb.
——— Galbanum	8	0	0	9	0	0	C.
——— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	lb.
——— Mastic	0	6	0	0	6	6	—
——— Myrrh	25	0	0	28	0	0	C.
——— Olibanum	6	0	0	10	0	0	—
——— Oppoponax	85	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Sandrac	8	10	0	9	10	0	—
——— Seneca, garbled	5	0	0	5	5	0	—
——— Tragacanth	21	0	0	24	0	0	—
Jalap	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	15	0	0	0	0	—
Isinglass, Book	1	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Leaf	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
——— Long Staple	1	4	0	0	0	0	—
——— Short Staple	1	3	6	0	0	0	—
Manna, Flakey	0	7	0	0	0	0	—
——— Sicily, in sorts	0	0	0	0	2	2	—
——— Tolpha	none			0	0	0	—
Musk, China	0	0	0	1	4	0	oz.
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4	0	0	4½	lb.
Opium, East India	1	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— Turkey	1	8	0	2	0	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	6	0	0	0	—
Rhubarb, East India	0	7	0	0	8	6	—
——— Russia	0	18	0	1	2	0	—
Saffron	2	10	0	2	14	0	—
Sago	2	0	0	2	6	0	—
Sal Ammoniac	9	15	0	0	0	0	—
Salop	15	15	0	0	0	0	—
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	lb.
Sassafras	3	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Scammony, Aleppo	1	15	0	2	0	0	lb.
——— Smyrna	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	0	—
Seeds, Anni. Alicant	8	0	0	8	10	0	C.
——— Coriander, English	1	3	0	1	5	0	—
——— Cummin	3	16	0	4	0	0	—
——— Fenugreek	4	0	0	7	10	0	—
Shellack	3	10	0	7	10	0	—
Sticklack	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	5	6	lb.
Soap, Castile or Spanish	7	10	0	8	0	0	C.
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	5	5	0	0	0	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric, Bengal	4	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——— China	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
——— West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	1	4	0	1	6	lb.
——— Dry	0	6	0	0	0	0	—
——— Crystalized	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	7	0	0	8	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
—— Green . .	12	10	0	15	10	0	—
Eleph T. 70 to 90lb each	31	0	0	34	0	0	C.
——Twos. . .	29	0	0	32	0	0	—
——Threes . .	28	0	0	31	0	0	—
——Fours . .	27	0	0	29	0	0	—
——Fives & Sixes	22	0	0	26	0	0	—
——Scrivelloes .	16	0	0	20	0	0	—
FEATHERS Dantz. W.	0	3	2	0	3	3	lb.
—— Grey	0	2	6	0	2	7	—
—— Hambro' White	0	2	6	0	2	8	—
—— Grey	0	1	9	0	2	0	—
—— Russia White	0	2	6	0	2	9	—
—— Grey	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
—— Down . .	0	3	9	0	4	0	—
Flax, Riga . . .	128	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Narva 12 head	none			0	0	0	—
——9 head	none			0	0	0	—
——6 head	none			0	0	0	—
——Petersburgh 12 head	125	0	0	0	0	0	—
——9 head	none			0	0	0	—
——Codilla . .	none			0	0	0	—
GALLS, Aleppo blue .	6	15	0	7	0	0	C.
——mixt	5	5	0	5	12	6	—
Geneva Holland .	1	2	6	1	3	0	—
Glue, For. dry thick lea.	3	5	0	3	6	0	—
——thin . .	3	0	0	0	0	0	—
HEMP, Riga Rhine H	114	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Out shot .	110	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Pass . .	none			0	0	0	—
——Codilia . .	98	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Petersburg Clean	114	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Out shot . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Half Clean . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Codilla . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Italian . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	bl.
——Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	6½	—
——Brazil . .	0	0	4½	0	0	5	—
——Horse, British	0	16	0	0	0	0	tn
INDIGO.							
Spanish: Guatimala Flora	0	10	9	0	11	9	lb.
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	9	0	0	10	6	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	6	3	0	8	9	—
Spanish: Carracca Flora .	0	9	9	0	11	6	—
Spanish: ——Sobres	0	8	9	0	9	9	—
Spanish: ——Cortes	0	6	0	0	8	6	—
Brazil . . .	0	3	0	0	4	6	—
New Orleans purp.	none			0	0	0	—
——copper & purp	none			0	0	0	—
East India: Blue . . .	0	10	6	0	11	6	—
East India: Purple . .	0	9	0	0	10	3	—
East India: Copper and violet	0	6	3	0	9	0	—
East India: Copper . .	0	3	9	0	8	6	—
East India: Bourbon . .	none			0	0	0	—
IRON British in bars	18	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——— in pigs	9	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Old Sable . .	27	0	0	0	0	0	—
——New Sable .	22	0	0	23	0	0	—
——Gurioffs . .	24	10	0	26	0	0	—
——Archangel .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Swedish . .	31	0	0	0	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
LEMONS repn. .	6	0	0	0	0	0	Ch.
Licorice Italian .	11	0	0	12	0	0	C.
——— Spanish .	9	15	0	10	15	0	T.
Lead, Pigs . .	43	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Mill'd or Sheet	46	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Bars . .	45	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Shot No. 1 to 5	45	10	0	0	0	0	—
——— 6 to 9	46	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Litharge . .	48	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Red . .	44	0	0	0	0	0	—
——White . .	56	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Ore . .	37	0	0	0	0	0	—
MADDER, Dutch Crc.	5	10	0	6	10	0	—
——Ombro .	4	5	0	5	10	0	—
——Gamene .	0	60	0	0	0	0	—
——Mulls .	0	25	0	0	0	0	—
——Roots .	0	95	0	0	110	0	—
Mats, Archangel .	12	12	0	0	0	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad	30	0	0	35	0	0	Jr
——½ chest .	4	4	0	4	10	0	T.
——Olive Barbary .	80	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Gallipoli .	86	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Genoa . .	none			0	0	0	—
——Palm . .	3	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——Turpentine, Eng.	2	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Foreign .	6	10	0	0	0	0	—
——Rape English .	100	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Refined .	74	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Linseed, English .	156	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cod Newfound. .	41	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Sperm. . .	96	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Head Matter .	111	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Whale, Greenland	none			0	0	0	—
——Brazil or S. Fish	38	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Pilchard .	36	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Seal Brown .	41	0	0	0	0	0	—
——White .	41	0	0	0	0	0	—
Oranges Lisb. repn. best	7	0	0	0	0	0	ch
——St. Michael's	0	0	0	0	0	0	bx
Orchil-Weed, Canary B.	none			0	0	0	T.
——Inferior	140	0	0	0	0	0	—
——Cape de Verd .	90	0	0	0	0	0	—
PITCH American . .	1	3	0	0	0	0	C.
——Archangel .	1	2	0	0	0	0	—
——Sweden . .	1	4	0	0	0	0	—
——British . .	1	1	0	0	0	0	—
PROVISIONS. Butter: Carlow 1st	5	10	0	0	0	0	—
Butter: Cork 1st	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter: Waterford 1st	5	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter: Holland . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter: Friesland .	5	4	0	6	0	0	—
Butter: Embden .	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Butter: York Best .	0	0	0	3	3	0	Fi
Butter: Cumberland	2	18	0	3	0	0	C.
Irish: Bacon new	3	15	0	3	17	0	Ti
Irish: Beef India	10	10	0	0	0	0	—
Irish: Beef me. new	0	0	0	7	10	0	Bl
Irish: Ditto . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ti
Irish: Pork India .	9	10	0	0	0	0	—
Irish: ——new mess	0	0	0	5	17	6	C.
Hams, York .	5	10	0	5	15	0	—
——Cumberland	0	0	0	5	10	0	—
——Westphalia	5	0	0	5	10	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale Dealers Prices.	Currants	4	0	0	0	0	0	C.
	Figs Faro	4	10	0	0	0	0	
	—— Turkey	5	0	0	0	0	0	
	Plums French	none			0	0	0	
	Prunes new	4	10	0	7	0	0	
	Muscatels	9	0	0	9	17	0	
	Bloom or Jar	4	10	0	7	0	0	
	Sun or Solis, new	4	10	0	0	0	0	
	Belvedere	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Denia or Malaga	3	0	0	0	0	0	
	Sultana	6	6	0	0	0	0	
	Lipari new	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Smyrna Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— Red new	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
Rags	Hambro' SPF	3	10	0	0	0	0	
	—— FF	3	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— FX	2	2	0	2	9	0	
	—— Italian fine	3	16	0	0	0	0	
	—— Seconds	3	0	0	3	6	0	
Rice, Carolina (new)		2	15	0	2	18	0	
	—— bonded	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— East India	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Rosin English Black		0	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— Yellow	1	19	0	0	0	0	
Rum Jamaica		0	5	0	0	6	0	G.
	—— Leeward Island	0	4	0	0	4	6	
SACCARUM Saturni		0	1	3	0	0	0	lb.
Safflower		8	10	0	0	0	0	C.
Saltpetre, Ea. In. Rough		4	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— British, Refined	4	0	0	4	10	0	lb.
Smalts FFE		0	3	6	0	0	0	
	—— FE	0	3	0	0	0	0	
	—— OC	0	2	7	0	0	0	
	—— MER.	0	2	6	0	0	0	
Shumack, Faro		1	1	0	1	2	6	C.
	—— Malaga	1	1	0	1	2	6	
	—— Oporto	none			0	0	0	
	—— Sicily	1	2	0	1	3	6	
	—— American	none			0	0	0	
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	—Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	
	Lamb Italian	6	15	0	7	10	0	
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	120 sk.
	Kid Italian	6	0	0	7	10	0	
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	
	Seal Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	16	0	
	Calf British	0	10	0	0	12	6	
	—For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk Thrown 16 oz. Raw 16 oz. to a lb.	Bengal Skein	0	15	0	0	22	0	
	—— Novi	0	23	0	0	40	0	
	China 3 moss	none			0	0	0	
	—— 6 moss	0	31	0	0	36	0	
	Fossombrone	0	63	0	0	0	0	
	Friuli first	none			0	0	0	
	—— second	none			0	0	0	
	Milan	none			0	0	0	
	Reggio	0	28	0	0	30	0	
	Brutia	0	65	0	0	70	0	
Silk	Bergam	0	84	0	0	90	0	
	Brescia	none			0	0	0	
	Modena	none			0	0	0	
	Piedm	0	90	0	0	126	0	
	Milan	none			0	0	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
	Spices, Cinnamon	0	10	0	0	0	0	
	—— Bonded	0	0	0	0	7	6	
	—— Cloves	0	10	6	0	0	0	
	—— Bonded	0	0	0	0	4	6	
	—— Mace Long	2	7	0	0	0	0	
	—— Bonded	1	16	0	0	0	0	
	—— Nutmegs	1	0	0	1	5	0	
	—— Bonded	0	17	9	1	2	0	
	Ginger, Barbadoes W.	4	0	0	4	4	0	
	—— Jamaica Black	3	4	0	3	10	0	
	—— White	6	5	0	8	10	0	
	—— East India	8	10	0	11	10	0	
	Pepper	0	2	7	0	0	0	
	—— Light	0	2	4	0	0	0	
	—— White	0	4	4	0	0	0	
	—— Dust	0	6	0	0	7	0	
	—— Long	7	10	0	8	0	0	
	Pimento or Jam. Pep.	0	1	10	0	1	11	lb.
Spirits	Malt	0	15	3	0	0	0	gs. per 1200 Staves.
STAVES, Memel Ham & Stet. Dantzic. Quebec Amer.	Barrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hogshead	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Barrel Single	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Hogshead Single	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pipe Single	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Brack Hhd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— Pipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Crown Hhd.	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— Pipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Barrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Long Head	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Short Head	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Pipe	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Barrel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Brack Pipe 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	—— 2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
SUGAR Waterside Prices.	Antigua	0	64	0	0	70	0	
	Barba. Clayed 1s	0	47	0	0	70	0	
	—— 2d	0	72	0	0	74	0	
	—— 3d	0	80	0	0	82	0	
	Musco. orbrown	0	64	0	0	70	0	
	Dom. Nev. & Tor.	0	64	0	0	68	0	
	Grenada Muscov.	0	63	0	0	67	0	
	Jamaica brown	0	64	0	0	65	0	
	—— middling	0	66	0	0	67	0	
	—— good	0	68	0	0	70	0	
	—— fine	0	70	0	0	72	0	
	St Kitts & Monts.	0	65	0	0	72	0	
	Tobago & St Vin.	0	64	0	0	68	0	
	Surinam & Dem.	0	63	0	0	68	0	
	Trinidad	0	64	0	0	68	0	
	East India	0	62	0	0	76	0	
Sugar Brokers Prices.	Ground tips	0	67	0	0	0	0	
	—— middles	0	72	0	0	74	0	
	—— Faces	0	75	0	0	78	4	
	Lumps very Bro.	0	94	0	0	96	0	
	—— Better	0	97	0	0	99	0	
	—— Middling	0	100	0	0	102	0	
	—— Best	0	103	0	0	107	0	
	Sing. Loa. Brown	0	100	0	0	113	0	
	—— Middling	0	104	0	0	106	0	
	—— Best	0	107	0	0	110	0	
	Powder Loaves	0	106	0	0	110	0	
	Molasses	0	30	0	0	21	0	

TIMBER.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
TALLOW Town Melt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	per C.
—— Russian Yellow	4	17	0	0	0	0	
—— White	4	12	0	0	0	0	
—— Soap	4	12	0	0	0	0	
Rough Fat aver. of 3m.	0	0	0	0	0	0	St Bl
TAR Carolina	uncert.			0	0	0	
—Virginia				0	0	0	
—Archangel	2	13	0	0	0	0	
—Stockholm	2	14	0	2	15	0	
TEA by the Package without Duty or Excise.							
—Bohea Common	0	1	6	0	0	0	lb.
——Middling	0	1	9	0	0	0	
—Congou Common	0	3	2	0	0	0	
——Best	0	3	5	0	0	0	
—Campoi Common	0	3	4	0	0	0	
——Best	0	3	5	0	0	0	
—Pekoe	0	4	0	0	0	0	
—Twankay Com.	0	3	3	0	0	0	
——Best	0	3	6	0	0	0	
—Hyson Skin Com.	0	3	0	0	0	0	
——Fine	0	3	6	0	0	0	
—Hyson Common	0	4	6	0	4	8	
——Middling	0	4	10	0	5	1	
——Fine	0	5	10	0	6	6	
—Gunpowder	0	6	6	0	0	0	
TIN in bars on board	6	2	0	0	0	0	C.
—In Blocks do.	6	3	0	0	0	0	
—Grain in blocks —on Shore	8	0	0	8	8	0	
TIMBER. Deals American: Dantz 3inby40 ft	0	0	0	0	0	0	each
——2½——36	0	0	0	0	0	0	per C. red.
——2 ——30	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Archangel	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Petersburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Narva Yellow	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——White	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dantzick Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Memel Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Riga Fir	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Oak Board	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Pine Boards	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Timber	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tobacco bonded Maryland fi.	0	1	0	0	1	3	lb.
Good Colour	0	0	10	0	0	11½	
——Middling do.	0	0	9	0	0	10	lb.
——Brown or Ord.	0	0	7	0	0	0	
——Virginia fine	0	1	1	0	1	2	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
——Middling	0	0	6	0	0	10	per lb.
——Ordinary	0	0	0	0	0	7	
——Rappahanock	0	1	10	0	0	0	
——Carolina	0	1	10	0	2	0	
——Georgia	0	1	10	0	2	0	
——Strip leaf	0	1	1	0	1	6	
——Turkey	0	1	2	0	1	6	
Tortoise-shell	0	17	6	1	4	0	
Turpentine, American	0	0	0	3	10	0	C.
Valonia	22	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Vermilion, Dutch	0	4	10	0	5	0	lb.
——China	0	6	0	0	10	0	
WAX, Bees, English	17	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——American	16	10	0	17	10	0	
——African	10	15	0	13	10	0	
——Dantzic & Ham	17	10	0	0	0	0	
——Hambro' white	0	3	6	0	3	10	lb.
Greenland Whalefins	9	0	0	0	0	0	
South Fishery do.	16	0	0	19	0	0	
WINE Dealers Prices of: Red Port	90	0	0	96	0	0	P.
——Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	
Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	
Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood, Box American	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Turkey	16	0	0	23	0	0	
——Cedar, Carolina	0	0	6½	0	0	9	Ft
——Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica	20	0	0	25	0	0	T.
——Providence	14	0	0	21	0	0	
——Mahogany Hispt.	0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft
——Honduras	0	1	3	0	1	6	
——Providence	none			0	0	0	
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best	0	69	0	0	0	0	lb.
——Wooms Brown	0	63	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	55	0	0	0	0	
——Best White	0	57	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	52	0	0	0	0	
——White Stage	0	46	0	0	0	0	
——Coat Seasoned	0	40	0	0	0	0	
——Old	uncert.			0	0	0	
—Coney English	0	17	6	0	0	0	
—Goats Aleppo	uncert.			0	0	0	
——Smyrna	0	4	6	0	5	9	
—Vigonia Red	0	11	0	0	14	0	
——Pale	0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn Mohair Smyrna	0	4	6	0	9	0	

PRICE OF COALS.——May 26th, 1809.

Newcastle 41s. 3d. to 53s. 9d. per Chaldron.
Sunderland 44s. 6d. to 45s. 6d. Ditto.
Culm 52s. 6d. Ditto.
Cinders 38s. Ditto.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th of APRIL to 20th of MAY 1809.

1809.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short An.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
																		£ s. d.				
Apr. 21	244½	66½	67⅛	82	—	98⅛	18½	—	—	—	—	—	184½	—	—	—	—	10 12p	—	67⅞	—	—
22	—	66⅝	67⅛	82	—	98⅛	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	o.	—	—	—	—	11 14p	—	67⅞	—	—
24	—	66⅝	67⅛	81½	—	98⅛	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	o.	13 14p	—	—	—	12 14p	—	67⅞	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	66½	67⅛	82	—	98⅛	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	184½	15 16p	—	—	—	12 14p	—	67⅝	—	—
27	245	66⅝	67⅝	82¼	—	98⅜	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	184¾	Do.	—	—	—	10 13p	—	67⅝	—	—
28	245	67	67⅝	82⅛	—	98⅝	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	185	Do.	—	—	—	13 10p	—	68	—	—
29	245	67⅛	67⅝	82⅜	—	98½	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	—	—	10 12p	—	68	—	—
May 1	—	67⅛	67⅛	82½	—	98½	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 15p	—	—	—	10 12p	—	68⅛	—	—
2	245½	67	67⅜	82⅛	—	98⅜	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	14 15p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	67⅞	—	—
3	—	67	67⅛	82⅜	—	98⅛	Do.	—	—	—	65⅛	7⅛	—	15 14p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	67¾	—	—
4	245½	66⅞	67⅛	82⅛	—	98⅛	Do.	—	—	—	65⅛	Do.	185⅛	15 14p	—	—	—	12 10p	—	67⅞	—	—
5	245⅛	66⅞	67⅛	82	—	98⅛	Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	13 14p	—	—	—	8 11p	—	67⅛	—	—
6	245⅛	67⅞	67⅜	82⅛	—	98⅛	Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	12 13p	—	—	—	8 10p	—	67¼	—	—
8	245¼	67	67⅜	82⅛	—	98⅛	Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	12 13p	—	—	—	7 11p	—	68	—	—
9	—	67	67⅛	82	—	98⅛	Do.	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	13 14p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	67⅞	—	94 ⅛
10	245⅛	67	67¼	82⅛	—	98⅛	18½	—	—	—	65¼	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	245¼	67⅛	68	82⅛	—	99	Do.	—	—	—	65⅛	7 9/16	185½	13 14p	—	—	—	9 12p	—	68⅛	—	—
13	245½	67⅛	68	82½	—	98⅞	Do.	—	—	—	65⅛	—	186	—	—	—	—	0 12p	—	68⅛	—	—
15	—	67⅛	68	82½	—	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	185¾	14 15p	—	—	—	10 13p	—	68⅜	—	—
16	245¼	67⅛	68⅛	82⅜	—	99⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—	185¾	15 16p	—	—	—	10 14p	—	68¼	—	—
17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18	246⅛	67⅛	68⅛	83	—	99⅛	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 17p	—	—	—	11 14p	—	68⅛	—	—
19	246⅛	67	68⅛	83	—	99⅛	Do.	—	—	—	64⅛	7⅛	187	17 15p	—	—	—	11 14p	—	68⅜	—	—
20	246½	67⅛	68⅛	83	—	99⅛	Do.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11 14p	—	68⅛	—	—

The above are taken at the highest price of the day.]

ISAAC YALE, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.

(The above are taken at the highest prices of the day.)